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Volume Seventeen

Number One

MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

A STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

ORGANIZED MAY 28, 1913

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Founded in 1874; successor to the Historical Society of
Michigan founded in 1828 by Lewis Cass and others

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND
THE MICHIGAN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XVII

1933



Published Quarterly by the
MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION
LANSING

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Gift
Publisher

A Magazine of Michigan history for Michigan people, containing new information on interesting subjects by Michigan writers.

Historical news and reports from county and other local societies and from schools and clubs doing work in Michigan history will be received and disseminated to all parts of the State.

As the official organ of the Michigan Historical Commission and the Michigan State Historical Society, the Magazine will contain the important official acts of these bodies and the plans and progress of their work.

Members of the Society are urged to make the Magazine a medium of communication with other members and societies respecting their historical needs, or the needs, plans, and progress of their respective societies.

Due notice and credit will be given for all biographical sketches, reminiscences, letters, diaries, memoranda, account books, photographs, old newspapers, maps, and atlases, museum objects and other items of historical interest received.

All communications should be addressed to the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan

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George N. Fuller, *Editor*



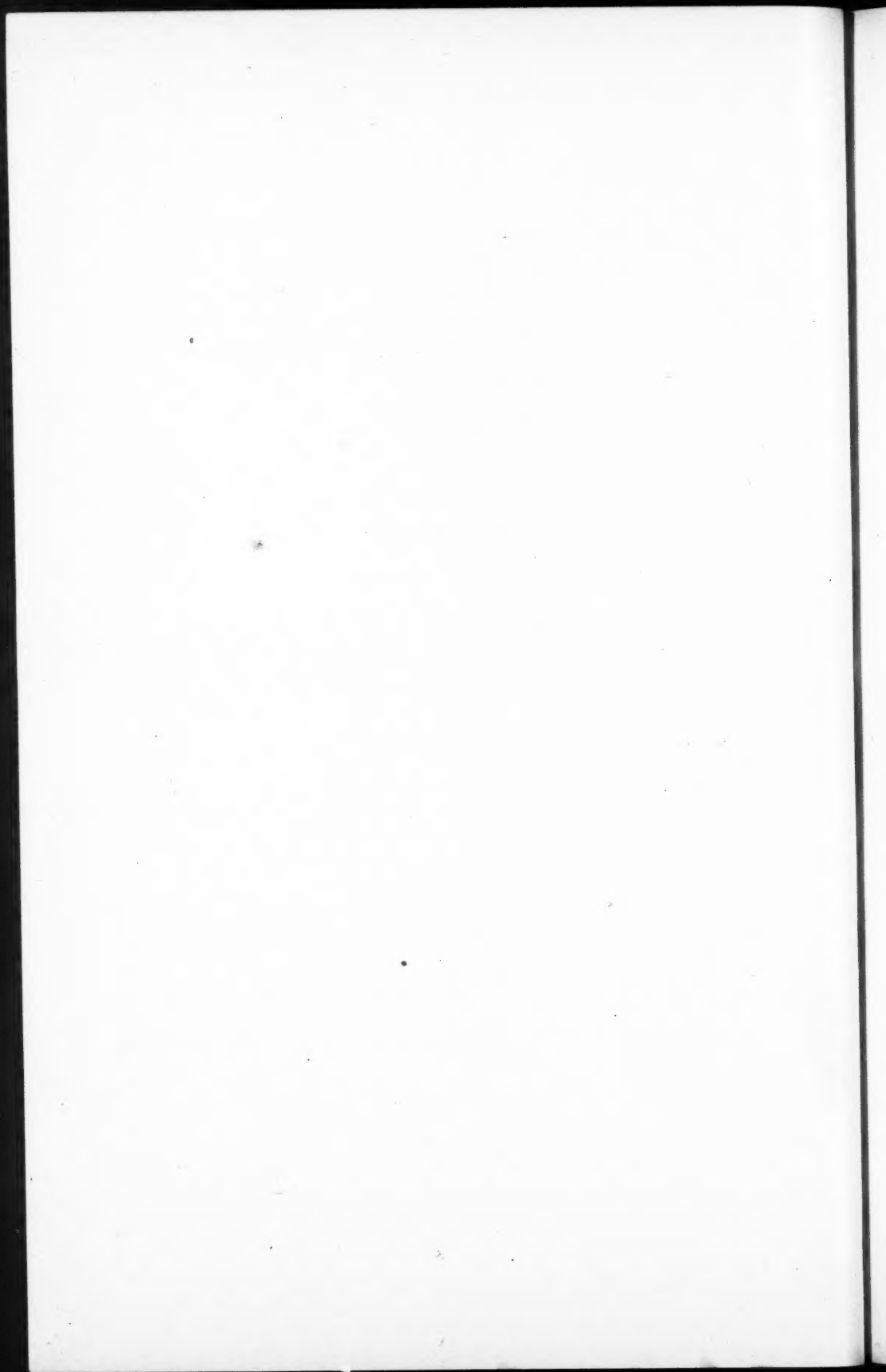
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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

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ETHAN ALLEN'S MIGRATION TO MICHIGAN

BY LUCIUS E. ALLEN, A.B., C.E.

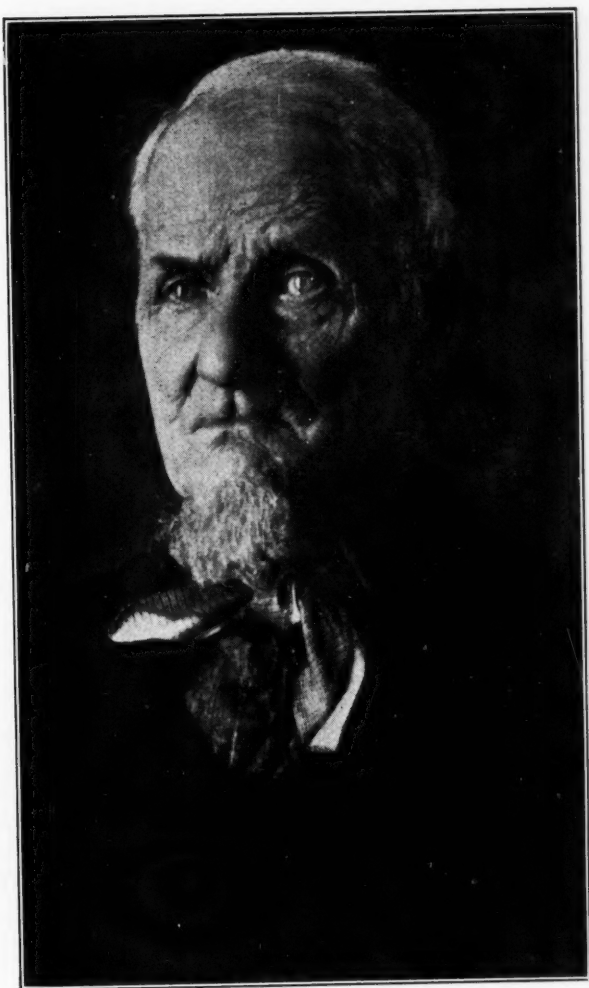
NEW YORK CITY

THIS is the true story of the "how" and "why" a typical pioneer American family migrated from the State of New York to the State of Michigan in the Fall of 1859. The narrative is also typical of the times, inasmuch as many other families contemporaneous with Ethan Allen made similar migrations at that period, whose descendants may now be found in all parts of Michigan. It was these same early pioneers, trained by their fathers and forefathers in the hard school of pioneering, and prepared for the best or worst that might fall to their lot, that has made up the foundation upon which the best citizenry of the State now rests.

Ethan Allen, like most men of his times, had become inured to the hardships of pioneering, and it was not the first time that he had "pulled up stakes" and moved further west, and finally into Michigan, which even at that date was considered and spoken of by Easterners as "the West." His father, Ethan Allen, of Vermont and Connecticut ancestry, married and settled in 1805 in what was then known as the Genessee country, in Central New York State, which region then embraced practically the entire central and western portion of the State of New York. His wife, Charlotte Pierson Allen, had come of a long line of pioneers starting with Henry Pierson, one of the founders in the year 1640 of the Town of Southampton,

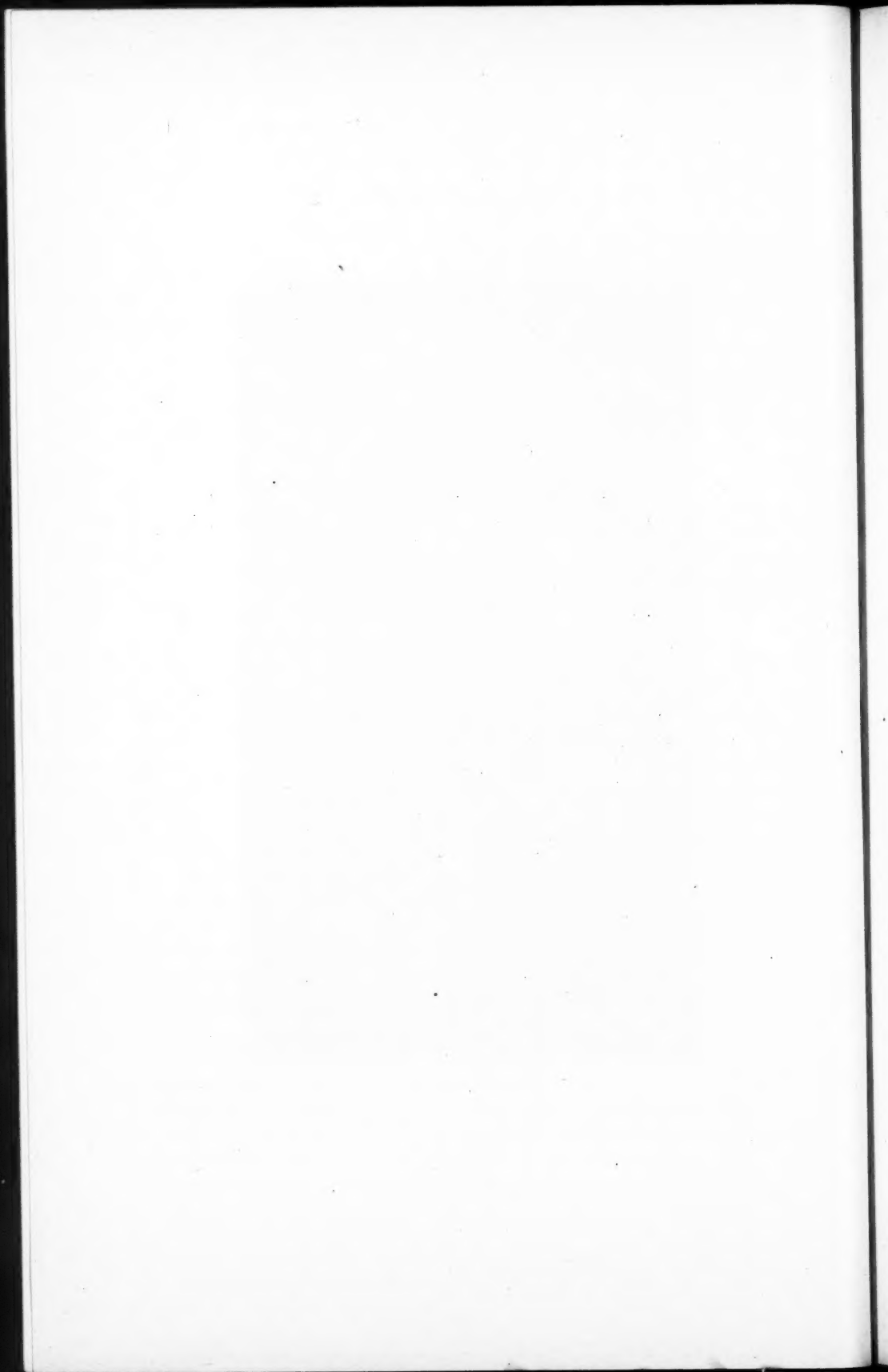
Long Island, and Reverend Abraham Pierson his brother, who afterwards became the first President or Rector of Yale College. In the War of 1812 Ethan shouldered his musket and served as did many other New Yorkers against the British forces on the Niagara frontier. In 1822, with his wife and nine children, including Ethan his second eldest son, he migrated to Chautauqua County, the most western county of New York State. Here he again "took up" land, where he remained until his death in 1825; his wife Charlotte Pierson Allen living until 1877 to the good age of eighty-nine years.

With this as a background, young Ethan the son of his father Ethan Allen, grew up to manhood in what was even then a young country in western New York, and in 1837 at the age of twenty-four years married Emeline Wellman, daughter of Homer Wellman, who was a lineal descendant of William Wellman who landed at Plymouth in 1639. His young wife survived only a year, and following her death he married on November 21, 1839 Catherine Hubbard, daughter of Josiah H. and Polly Hall Hubbard, both of old New England stock. During the intervening years, from 1839 until 1859, or a period of some twenty years, Ethan and his wife engaged in the prevailing industry at that time of "farming" and raising a large family. The last farm which Ethan owned and upon which he resided previous to going West was located in Northwestern Pennsylvania (Warren County) just over the line from New York State. The farm was quite hilly, with the usual number of "hard heads" embedded in a stiff clay soil, which rendered tilling the soil the more difficult, and it was these same hills and stony soil that afterwards had much to do with influencing Ethan's decision to migrate to Michigan. By 1859 Ethan and his wife had had the following named children; Emeline, Marian Annette, Ethan Guy, Ellen E., Polly Hall, Josiah Hubbard, John Barber, Ephriam DeLeslie, and Herbert Leroy Allen; all of whom were then living except Emeline, the first born, who died in infancy. Ethan Guy Allen, the eldest son, was a stalwart lad past fifteen years of age, and in those days at that age most farm boys did a man's work.



ETHAN ALLAN

pm



Richard Allen, Ethan's elder brother had also migrated into Indiana and Michigan at an earlier date, and in 1859 was living at Tecumseh, Michigan. Some of the Wellman family, of whom mention has already been made, had also penetrated into the Saginaw Valley some years previous, so that with all the reports Ethan had received of what a fine new country was to be found in that part of the State of Michigan, he did not require much additional urging to at least "go West" and spy out the land for himself.

The narrative which follows was set down by Josiah Hubbard Allen, one of Ethan Allen's sons, and an active participant in the migration to Michigan:

"In the summer of 1858, along about the forepart of summer, Aunt Rebecca Wellman came down from Michigan to visit my Father, and Alonzo Wellman, her youngest son came with her. Well, they gave such glowing accounts of the Saginaw Valley that Father got excited about it and could hardly hold himself until he had made them a visit. So he got a chance to sell out, and sometime in June 1859 started out and went out to Freeland, Michigan, where Curtis and Harvey Wellman, and their sister Mrs. Rosanna Mulkins¹ had previously settled in the woods near Freeland. The Wellmans' were raised and went to school with my Father years before on the old Wellman road back in Chautauqua county, New York, and had drifted out to Oakland county first, and later on to the Saginaw Valley. My Father was gone two or three weeks, and he fell in love with the country so much that he came home and began to make arrangements for migrating to the West.

"Father had picked out 160 acres of land near Freeland, but he did not make any bargain for it at that time. He had some good young horses, but they were too light, and did not match up as he liked to have them, so he got a chance by trading around to get two good teams well matched; a span of dark browns and a span of bay roans. Each team weighed about twenty-six hundred pounds, and they were good ones. He

¹A daughter of Mrs. Rosanna Wellman Mulkins, Mrs. Flora Markham, still survives and resides in Flint, Michigan.

then rigged up one light wagon with an oil cloth cover, and one heavy wagon with some large boxes built in to fit, in which to pack his goods, and then he was all set for the west.

"We left the old farm at Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania and went up to Uncle Lucius Hubbard's place, where we staid a couple of days, and made mince pies and fried cakes and cooked a lot of chickens, so we had a large chest full of provisions. This chest was just long enough to reach across the wagon box and make a seat for three or four of us kids. There was Father and Mother and six children in the covered wagon, and always two of us on the large load. Guy was then sixteen years old and he drove the roan team pretty much all the way to Michigan, and one of us boys rode with him all the way.

"When everything was all ready, we left Uncle Lucius Hubbard's place on Tuesday morning, October eleventh, 1859, bound for Michigan. We used to stop at noon by the side of the road and build a fire, and Father and Mother would make themselves some tea for lunch. On the second day out from York state, we stopped as usual for lunch and Herbert, who was then nearly three years of age and could talk quite plain, got very spunky because he could not have two pieces of mince pie, and said he would go back to York state. They told him to go ahead, and he started down the road back East; and they let him go until he had gotten forty rods or so, and he never looked back once, until finally his sisters Ellen and Polly had to run and catch him. Oh my, how he did fight. They had to drag him the most of the way back.

"We drove through Cleveland, Ohio the next Sunday, five days after leaving York state. We plugged along the next week up around the lake to Sandusky, Toledo, Maumee and Monroe, Michigan. We reached Tecumseh, Michigan the next Saturday, October twenty-second, the twelfth day of our trip. Uncle Richard Allen lived in Tecumseh then and we staid over Sunday with him. On Monday, October fourth, we started out again headed for Grand Blanc. We staid one night in Ann Arbor and one night near Whitmore Lake—that day we only

drove twelve miles on account of its being a cold, rainy day. We got within two and a half miles of Grand Blanc, where we wanted to see a man by the name of Halsey, whose wife was related to the Pierson's. Joseph Cook, whose Mother was related to the Halsey's lived there, and he was the man that owned the 160 acres Father desired to purchase, so Father got an empty house just across the road from the district school from an old bachelor, and we moved in and unpacked the most of our goods. When school began about five of us commenced going to school, and Father and Guy got a job of husking corn near there so they would have some grain to feed their four horses while they staid there. Father went over two or three miles and saw Mr. Cook about the 160 acres and he found it was for sale; so it seems that Father and Uncle Richard Allen had made a bargain that when we got settled, that he would come on and they would take one of the teams and drive to Freeland, and look this land over again. So father and Uncle Richard started out for Freeland, and were gone about a week, visiting and hunting deer with the Wellman's. They both of them brought back a nice deer apiece, and on their return made a bargain for the land for \$1,000., turning over the brown team, harness and wagon for \$450. in the deal. We then began to prepare for continuing our journey to Freeland.

"While we were at Grand Blanc, Father had bought a new milk's cow, so it fell to Guy to lead the cow through the fifty-five or sixty miles to Freeland. Father hired David Halsey to take his team and wagon to take one of the loads of goods, as we had to give up the brown team in the deal for the land. They got all loaded up ready to start early the next morning. Annette had been helping some people up about half way to Flint—about one-half mile off the Plank road—so Father sent Guy and myself on ahead that afternoon up to where Annette was staying to have her out on the main road early the next morning in time to meet the teams when they came along. Guy and myself stayed there with Annette that night, and Guy got started on ahead very early the next morn-

ing, so as to get a good start with the cow. We did not overtake him until the middle of the afternoon, and when we did, he looked so lonely and I felt so bad about it that I wanted to get off the wagon and go along with him, but Father said it was a long way yet out to Saginaw, and he was afraid I could not stand it, but I felt as though I could; so finally they gave in and let me out. We came about five miles further that afternoon and put up at a little place called Ferringville—just a hotel. The teams went on ahead as the cow could not keep up with the teams. Guy and myself started about sunrise the next morning, as we were then just twenty miles from East Saginaw. There were mile posts every mile on the Plank road and a toll gate every five miles. It proved to be a long walk for a short-legged nine year old boy, but we made East Saginaw about sundown; and if I ever was tired it was then. I do not know whether I would ever have made the trip that night, if it had not been for a large tall man that over took us on the road some three miles from East Saginaw. He had a pack on his back and was going to the lumber woods, and he took my hand and pulled me along for about two miles. We put up at the first hotel in East Saginaw that we came to, and the landlord was a good fellow, and saw that I was pretty near all in. We got some supper and he got me off to bed early, and the next morning I felt pretty well, but was rather sore.

"We started out early next morning, and went down to the river about one-half a mile. There were no bridges across the Saginaw River then, and this was just before or just after Christmas, and the river was frozen over, the ice being about six inches in thickness. They cut a channel through the ice for the rope ferry boat, on which we led the cow and were pulled across. It was two miles from Genessee street up to Saginaw City, and for the first mile or so there was nothing but commons and once in awhile a shanty. We found the right road out of the city for Freeland and started out and soon got up there where the brick yards are where the Hotel John Hews was located. We stopped a few moments to rest and

enquire the way, when just as we started on there was a little short stub of a boy² about fifteen years of age met us, and he began to ask questions and wanted to know if we were Ethan Allen's boys. He said he had come to show us the road the rest of the way to Freeland, and we were very glad to make his acquaintance, as we were now eight miles from our destination, and it shortened the distance to have him as company.

"The teams got within two and a half miles of Freeland the second day, and as it got dark they had to stop and stay over night on account of the roads being so rough. It was a good thing that they did for the man that fetched the load for Father got stuck and they had to all walk about two miles to get to our new home. They got Curtis Wellman to come out and tote their goods in with a yoke of four year old steers hitched to a long sled, which required several trips with the sled. Guy and I caught up with them with the cow when they were after the last load. We had at last reached our new home in Michigan, safe and sound, and all filled with renewed ambition to hew out a new home worthy of the family."

Josiah Allen's tale has been told; but what of the after history of Ethan Allen and his family? Much could be written, but space forbids any but brief mention of some of the participants of that migration. Of Ethan's eight children who came to Michigan in 1859, all but one, Ephriam DeLeslie Allen, remained and grew up on Michigan soil. Ephriam returned to the East when a small boy to Chautauqua County, New York, and remained there until his death in 1913. Ethan Guy, the eldest son, served his country during the Civil War in the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and died at his home in Freeland in 1919. Of the three living who participated in the migration, Polly Hall Allen is still active and resides at her home in Saginaw at the age of eighty-four years. Josiah Hubbard Allen, who has made the writing of this

²The "chub of a boy" referred to was Joseph Wellman, a son of Harvey Wellman, who is still living, and he and his wife are now residing in Flint, Michigan.

story possible, is still active and hale and hearty at eighty-two, and with his son David Allen, still operates his farm at Eagle, Michigan. John Barber Allen, who is now in his eightieth year, is also still active and resides at his home in Grand Ledge, Michigan. Katie Allen, who was born in Michigan the spring following their arrival in 1859, is still living with her husband Watson Lewis at Freeland, Michigan. Ethan, the head of the family, who in physique was almost a perfect figure of a man, was over six feet in height, "straight as a ramrod", and active to the end of his life, passed away in 1902 at Freeland, Michigan, at the age of eighty-nine years. His wife Catherine Hubbard Allen died at Freeland in 1865, and they both lie buried in the little cemetery near Freeland.

It may be said by some that there is little of tragedy, and less of romance in this or similar tales of early American pioneering, and yet they represent the efforts of what was to make a mighty nation and state possible. With the crude tools of early artizans, they laid the foundations deep and true, upon which could be erected at a later day the highly developed civilization of the present.

FREDERICK BATES *biog*

BY WILLIAM L. JENKS, M. A.

PORT HURON

FREDERICK BATES came from a Virginia Quaker family which had settled in York County more than a century before the Revolution. However, Quaker principles did not keep Thomas Fleming Bates, the father of Frederick, from taking an active part in fighting with his musket in that war; and taking his wife from Henrico County further up the York River, he continued his course up stream to Goochland County where he made his final location, established his home which he named Belmont, where Frederick was born June 23, 1777, the fourth of twelve children, the third of seven sons.

The father was a merchant and must have been a man of considerable influence and standing, as at least three of his sons obtained government positions of some importance before they reached majority. His family was large and his means probably not enough to give his sons a college education, but they all received sufficient schooling to enable them to take positions requiring a good educational basis and to fill them acceptably. The brother next older than Frederick, Tarlton Bates, went to Pittsburg in 1795 as Clerk to the U. S. Quartermaster there, studied law and was appointed Prothonotary; he was killed in a duel while a young man of 31.

Frederick Bates while a boy of 17, entered the office of the County Clerk of Goochland County, and while performing the duties of that office became familiar with court procedure and practice and probably studied law to some extent. About two years later he was appointed to a position in the Quartermaster Department of the Army which under Gen. Wayne had taken possession of the Northwestern posts surrendered by the British. He was stationed at Detroit and in 1802 went into business for himself as a merchant in Detroit. He was appointed postmaster at Detroit on January 1, 1803, and

continued to hold that office until he resigned in 1805. He was appointed in November, 1804, the Receiver of the Land Office established at Detroit. In 1803, anticipating that a new territory would be created of which Detroit would be the seat of government, he wrote to his brother in Virginia, soliciting help to obtain the position of Secretary. When the Territory of Michigan was set off in January, 1805, President Jefferson, also a Virginian, and doubtless acquainted with the family, on May 7, 1805 appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan. Upon acceptance of this commission he wrote the Secretary of the Treasury, suggesting that he be permitted to retain his Receivership, which he did until he resigned both positions in February, 1807.

One of his first steps after his appointment as Judge was to order a copy of Blackstone's *Commentaries* which cost him £9,9 sh. New York currency, or \$26.62½. There were then two practicing lawyers at Detroit, Solomon Sibley and Elijah Brush, both men of ability but the supply of legal literature was undoubtedly very scanty. The other Judges appointed to constitute the Supreme Court were Augustus B. Woodward, of Washington, an able and experienced lawyer and John Griffin, at the time a Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana Territory, who did not arrive at Detroit until September, 1806. It speaks well for Bates, a young man of twenty-eight, with no practical experience in the legal profession, that he stood well in the estimation of his associates as an official, even though we concede he must have had influential friends at Washington to secure his various appointments.

During the year 1805, as his judicial duties were light, his main duties were in his position as Receiver of the Land Office, and as such officer, a member of the Board created by Congress for examining and reporting upon the title to land in Detroit and its vicinity, and at Mackinac. December 1, 1805, a partial report was made by the Commissioners. The Governor and Judges sat as a Legislative body from July to October of that year, and adopted in all 34 laws, most of them the fruit of Judge Woodward's labor; and in addition Judge Bates as

member of the Supreme Court, and by virtue of that position a judge of District Courts, delivered to the grand juries—the first in the Territory—their charge, directing them as to their duties and the subjects they should take cognizance of. This was in August, 1805, and the language of the charge, especially when it is considered that in the preceding month he had entered a formal and forcible protest against the adoption of a law giving to aliens the right to own and convey lands in the Territory, shows his originality and independence of thought.

The Supreme Court during the first year had but little business as only six cases were begun, and in October Governor Hull and Judge Woodward left for Washington to obtain, if possible, legislation needed to settle the titles of the occupants of the farms as well as of the Detroit residents who had lost their dwellings in the destructive fire of June 11. This left Judge Bates the sole member of the Supreme Court in the Territory, as Judge Griffin, who was the third member did not come until the following September. He still had duties as Receiver and in preparing the final report with accompanying evidence upon the land titles. Governor Hull remained away until June, 1806, and Judge Woodward until September, and when Judge Griffin arrived and took his seat September 30, the Legislative Board for the first time was complete. Judge Woodward had secured at Washington only a part of the legislation desired. Congress had passed an Act creating the Governor and Judges a Board to adjust and settle titles in Detroit and left the outside lands for the succeeding Congress.

Soon after the new government began, differences arose between Governor Hull and Judge Woodward over the settlement of Detroit matters. Congress gave a tract of 10,000 acres adjoining the town to be used as far as necessary in donations of lots to the fire sufferers, the remainder to be sold for public purposes. The proceeds of such sale constituted the Detroit Fund, as it was called, and Judge Bates was made the Treasurer of the Territory and of this fund. The personal differences among his associates were disagree

able to his nature, which probably was influenced by his Quaker ancestry, although he was on good terms with both factions. In general his sympathies were on the side of Woodward, for whom he had high admiration. He left for Washington in November, 1806, taking with him the final report of his doings as Receiver. At the time of his arrival President Jefferson was perplexed and troubled over conditions in Louisiana Territory, where the Secretary was a brother-in-law of Burr, and a mixed condition of titles existed even worse than at Detroit. Bates appeared the ideal man for the situation and on February 2, 1807, he was appointed by Jefferson, Secretary of Louisiana and Recorder of Land Titles. The Territory of Louisiana embraced what later became Missouri and Judge Bates promptly set out for St. Louis, the seat of his new duties, where he remained until his death. He left behind him a reputation of probity, diligence and fairness, and, an unusual thing, he was well liked by all factions. Governor Hull spoke well of him and Judge Woodward took pains to emphasize his integrity and uprightness and carried on a friendly correspondence with him.

*See Tolh
1807
Bates*

He was possessed of some poetical talent, and found time in the midst of his official duties to join with interest and favor in the social life of Detroit.

On arriving at St. Louis he found Governor Wilkinson absent, and under the law became Acting Governor; and because of absences of succeeding governors, he was much of the time until 1812 Acting Governor. In the absence of the Governor, he was also a member of the Legislative Board. His duties as Recorder of Land Titles and member of the Board to pass upon claims to titles were sufficient to keep him well occupied, and his knowledge of French, acquired during his years at Detroit, was of much assistance to him, as a large part of the population of St. Louis and vicinity was French.

In 1812 the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri, with a second stage of government, including an elective assembly, and the Secretary no longer possessed legislative powers in the absence of the Governor; but more

Missouri

authority was given to him in his capacity of Recorder, and when his work in that line was completed in 1816 he had acted upon 2585 claims.

He continued as Secretary of the Territory until it became a State in 1820, and as Recorder until 1824 when he was nominated for Governor and elected by a substantial majority. He served only about a year, dying August 4, 1825, leaving a wife whom he had married at St. Louis in 1819, and four children. His younger brother, Edward Bates, acquired national reputation as lawyer and Attorney General in Lincoln's Cabinet.

Bates in 1808 compiled the *Laws of the Territory of Louisiana* which was the first book printed in Missouri, the second book being an oration of Bates delivered to St. Louis Lodge No. 11 F.&A.M. Nov. 9, 1808. Bates had become a Mason while in Detroit, having joined Zion Lodge No. 10, Ancient York Masons of the Grand Lodge of Lower Canada.

Bates made an excellent official, devoted to the public interest, honest and capable. He was firm in his views, when formed, but pleasant in his manner, so that he became popular with the people. He did not hesitate to make enemies if he felt duty required it.

ROBERT BUDD ROSS

BY GEORGE B. CATLIN

Librarian, Detroit News

IF one could compile the biographies of all the notable men and picturesque characters who have served on the newspapers of Detroit during the past 100 years he would have a large volume of most interesting matter. But the ever-flowing tide of human events so absorbs attention that it is rarely that the memory of a man extends beyond the generation in which he lived and labored. Old Rip Van Winkle, returning to the village of Falling Waters in the Catskills, after a sleep of 20 years, found himself a stranger and exclaimed: "How soon we are forgotten when we're gone!"

The early success of the *Detroit News* depended largely upon the work of three men who, although as unlike as it is possible for men to be, were able to work in common cause toward a great achievement. The enterprise and adventurous courage of James E. Scripps who established the *News* during the panic year of 1873 seemed quixotic at the time, but he had a big idea for a new departure in journalism and he backed it with his last penny and his last ounce of physical and mental effort. Michael J. Dee, first managing editor, was a man of extraordinary energy, fine ability and a genius for expressing himself tersely and positively. Like most men of pure Irish ancestry he loved controversy. His impulsive nature sometimes led his judgment astray but as soon as he would discover that he was in the wrong he would not hesitate to reverse his opinions. When charged with such contradictory opinions he would reply that "each and every edition of the *News* is independent from any other; inconsistency is the bugaboo of little minds."

The third notable newspaper man of the early days of the *News* was Robert Budd Ross, whose adventurous life would provide material for an epic if placed in the hands of a literary genius.

Robert B. Ross, as his name suggests, was a Scot of wild Highland ancestry. His grandfather, William Ross, was a grieve or manager on the estate of the Earl of Caithness at the northeastern tip of Scotland and lived in the parish of Creich in Sutherlandshire. There his son, also William Ross, was born in 1792. Like other men of his family he was of such stalwart frame that on March 20, 1809 he was able to enlist in the 94th Highland regiment and immediately took ship for Lisbon, Portugal, to serve under Wellington in the Peninsular War. He was in the battle of Talavera, at Torres Vedras, the storming of Ciudad Roderigo and later the storming of Badajoz. For days the British artillery fire was centered upon a spot in the massive wall of Badajoz until a breach was made. Then a detachment of troops was rushed into the breach, while the 94th Highlanders went forward with ladders to scale the wall at another point and to divert attention from the breach attack. William Ross always insisted that he was the first man to get over the wall and grapple with the French defenders.

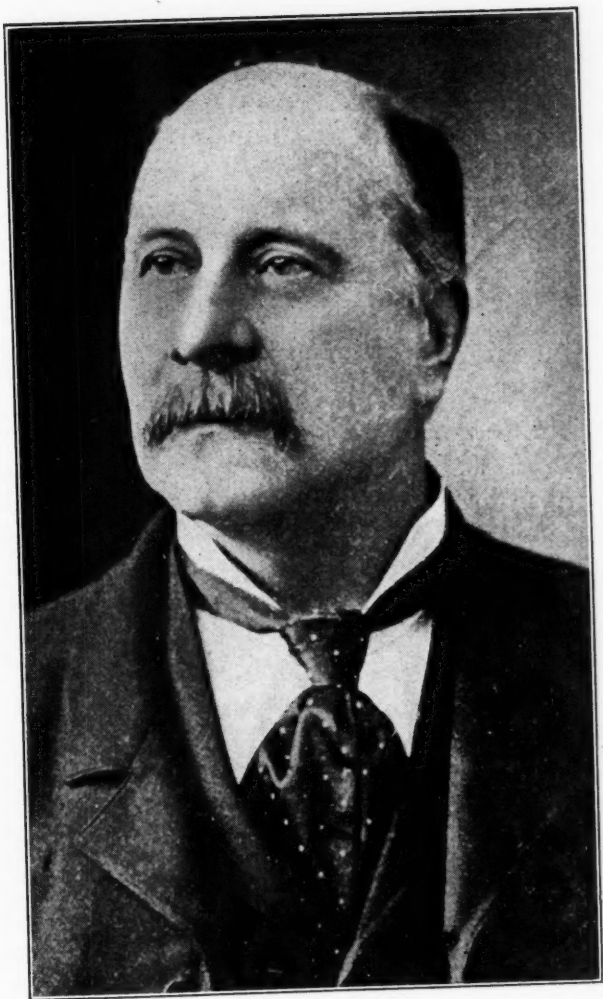
For gallantry in this attack he was made a sergeant. After the Peninsular War his regiment was stationed from 1814 to 1818 at Kilkenny in Ireland and while there he married Frances Budd, a Protestant girl of English birth. In 1819 the regiment was sent to the island of Ceylon and Mrs. Ross went with her husband. They remained there until 1828 when William Ross was partially disabled by an injury to his leg and because of this he was honorably discharged. Returning to Scotland, he settled at Edinburgh where he obtained employment with one of the banks serving as a messenger and collector and living as custodian in the bank building.

Here Robert Budd Ross was born, August 9, 1839. His parents had brought from Ceylon a Cingalese nursemaid and Robert used to say that the first language he learned was Cingalese. In 1853 the family removed to America and after a year in New York City settled at Toronto. The family consisted of the father and mother and six children of whom Robert was the youngest. The boy attended school and proved

studious but his wild Highland blood manifested itself in a love for fistic battles which often got him into trouble. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to learn the printing trade in the office of the *Toronto Globe*. Two years later some members of the sporting fraternity, who had seen evidences of his unusual fistic ability, lured him away from his job to a short series of ring battles, but the father followed and brought the boy back to finish his apprenticeship.

In 1859 Robert B. Ross, then a stalwart and muscular youth of nineteen years, was again lured away from his printer's case by an adventurous printer named Michael Tynan. They started for Fraser in British Columbia via the Panama route. In New Orleans they stopped for a time to work at their trade and increase their capital. A printer's strike occurred and Tynan went to work in a non-union shop. Thereupon Ross quarrelled with him and parted company. It happened at this time that Gen. William Walker, the famous filibusterer, was in New Orleans gathering more recruits for his campaigns in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and Ross enlisted with them. The United States government was suspicious of the activities of the "grey-eyed man of destiny" and ordered his arrest and also the arrest of several of his associates who were reported to be recruiting troops in violation of the neutrality laws.

But public sympathy in the South was favorable to Walker and all his lawless undertakings. The release of the men was obtained and they promptly disappeared without waiting for a trial or investigation. They were supposed to have chartered the steamer *Fashion* to carry recruits for Greytown, Nicaragua and to have both men and munitions stored on board. A perfunctory examination of vessel and cargo was made and it was reported that no munitions were on board. The *Fashion* sailed from New Orleans to Mobile and the recruits in small bands and by devious routes gathered there, boarded the *Fashion*, and sailed away to Greytown. The troops were landed and soon reinforced the other adventurous filibusters and were mustered into the ranks. By their unlimited au-



ROBERT B. ROSS

dacity, and superior marksmanship and discipline a handful of American adventurers were able for a time to exercise control over both Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

But General Walker made the mistake of antagonizing Cornelius Vanderbilt by interfering with his transportation enterprises at the Isthmus so Vanderbilt furnished both men and arms to aid the Central American republics to combat Walker. Ross presently found himself in a garrison of Americans at Port Limon where the filibusters joined in the festivities of the port and made themselves quite at home despite the fact that they were surrounded by a hostile population. Ross attended a public ball with a revolver in holster and a huge bowie knife on his hip. A dark-eyed senorita smiled at him and without a word of introduction Ross took her by the hand and led her into the dance, leaving her escort fuming with rage. As they swept around the dance hall, he sprang forward and lunged at Ross with a knife. Ross dodged the thrust, and whipping out his own knife, drove it to the hilt into the body of his assailant. Then he sprang out of the door and ran away in the darkness.

For two weeks he travelled by night and hid away in the daytime, finding the people very hospitable and not inclined to ask questions. At length he found himself at Boca de Toros, where was a British sailing vessel engaged in trading along the coast. The vessel landed him at Matagorda, Texas, two or three weeks later and thus Ross escaped the final debacle of the filibustering expedition which ended in the capture and execution of General Walker.

Walker with his fighting force reduced to 80 men tried to escape out of the country but was captured, taken to Truxillo, tried by court martial and shot September 12, 1860.

Ashore again on American soil Ross was quite at home, with a trade which promised him subsistence in almost any town he might visit. Gradually he worked his way back to New Orleans where he worked as a compositor on the *Picayune*. Then, grown restless, he went up the river and late in 1860

settled down at Memphis, where he set type on the *Commercial Appeal* until the Civil War began.

Ross regarded slavery with loathing and did not hesitate to express his opinion of it. This brought him into conflict with several bullies of the town in which he demonstrated his prowess with his fists. In vain the gang looked about for somebody to take his measure. Some of the captains of river steamboats were famous fighters and one of the most notorious among them was Capt. William Brown. These men were not governed by any rules of the prize ring. They fought to win. They kicked with heavy boots, they hit below the belt, they bit, and gouged each other's eyes in the most barbarous fashion. Capt. Brown was known as "Pincher Brown," because he had huge hands, wore his finger nails long, and had a trick of grabbing at a man's face and tearing it tiger-fashion.

The gang decided that Brown was the man to whip Ross and one night when Brown's boat tied up at the Memphis wharf, the Memphis sports led Ross to the slaughter, as they supposed. A quarrel was quickly precipitated and in the fight that ensued Capt. Brown landed a blow on Ross and knocked him down. As he fell his fingers came into contact with a stout club and, avoiding Brown's cowhide boots he sprang to his feet and with a single blow of the club laid his opponent senseless. The gang then returned to the printing office where Ross bandaged his wounds and taking up a composing stick proceeded to set up a story of the "Dastardly attack upon Captain William Brown".

War talk became fast and furious after the election of Abraham Lincoln. Eleven southern states seceded and organized a government of the Confederate States of America. Fort Sumter was attacked and forced to surrender. President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers for a term of three months, and in retaliation Confederate recruiting offices were opened in the principal cities of the south. One night when the printing gang went out to supper they paused to listen to an impassioned speech by a recruiting officer. Free drinks were provided to encourage enlistment and the printers lined up

with the recruits. Back in the office and at work again they paused to discuss the war. Presently the foreman of the shop threw down his rule and shouted: "Boys, let's all quit and go over and enlist." Every man laid down his composing stick, doffed his apron and they marched in to the recruiting office, Ross among the others, although he was at heart an Abolitionist.

After considerable shifting about, Ross was assigned to the Lynchburg battery of artillery. His first experience in battle was at Bull Run. The Union troops after hours of bitter conflict were gradually forcing the Confederates back, by weight of superior numbers. The Confederates had more experienced soldiers in the field, the Union ranks being largely made up of green and undisciplined troops in command of inexperienced officers. In the middle of the afternoon the Confederates were reinforced by the arrival of Elzey's brigade, 1700 men of the Army of the Shenandoah, and Ross was in this brigade. By a quickly executed flank movement from an unexpected quarter they threw the Union troops into a panic and this, followed by a general charge of the whole Confederate front, ended in a rout. Two little armies of green troops, characterized by Von Moltke as "two mobs armed with muskets," were ripe for any sort of disaster.

Ross soon realized that he was fighting in a cause for which he had little enthusiasm but his natural love of excitement and the game of war made a good soldier of him and he obeyed orders, giving his best in every engagement. He fought for two years in every major engagement in which the Army of Virginia took part but his memories of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg and Gettysburg were the most vivid. He was always severely critical of the lack of strategy displayed by some of the commanders of the Union army who habitually sacrificed their men in frontal attacks against the Confederates in prepared positions, seeming to depend upon weight of numbers rather than strategy.

At Fredericksburg the Confederates were in a formidable position on Marye Heights. A large part of their line was

deployed in a deep cut road and on the side of the road toward the Union attack was a heavy stone wall. Against that position where nothing could have been effective except the bayonet, platoon after platoon was sent marching over open ground where they could be mowed down like standing grain by Confederates who were not visible. Ross and other men in the Confederate line raged and cursed the stupidity of commanders who were thus dooming splendid young troops to certain destruction. When it was over they found a space of several acres in front of their position over which one might walk in any direction stepping on dead bodies of men who had been slaughtered without having a chance to fight. The Union loss was 12,653 men and the Confederate less than one third of that number.

At Gettysburg, on the morning of the third day of the battle, Ross's battery was lined up along Seminary Ridge in a row of artillery more than half a mile in length. The fire of 150 cannon was concentrated upon the Union center across the valley and the Union artillery was thundering a spirited reply. The Confederates were preparing the way for Pickett's famous charge. Presently General Meade realized the purpose of the cannonade so he ordered the Union fire to be slackened so as to give the impression that most of their guns had been put out of action. Then Pickett was sent forward with a column of 15,000 men to smash the Union center. But the silenced guns suddenly awoke; for half a mile the Confederate column was hammered and thinned, but it came on steadily and some of the men even climbed over the fences and walls to grapple with the defenders, but the charge failed and the battle was virtually ended.

During the height of the bombardment of the Union lines Ross and his gun crew worked their piece with all possible speed. Presently a shell landed in the caisson of a gun on the Union side. Ross and the gunner next to him each claimed the hit. Their fighting blood was up and each man rushed at the other to engage in a fist fight while the rest of the crews carried on the gun fire.

Although both men were participating in one of the most spectacular and momentous events in all military history the main issue was forgotten for the moment. They fought until separated by comrades and then shook hands and called it a day.

After the retreat into Virginia a telegram came through the lines informing Ross that his father was dying in Toronto and begging him to come home. He claimed his right to a discharge as a British subject and not a citizen and was allowed to go home. After the burial of his father he tried to settle down to the printing trade but found the life very dull. Stories came to him of the rich profits to be made in blockade running. Cotton could be bought at Wilmington for seven to ten cents a pound. A cargo delivered at Nassau in the Bahama islands would sell for eighty cents and more per pound, for the British mills were starving for cotton.

Ross made his way to Wilmington and engaged on a blockade runner. He had his regular pay as a steamboat hand and a share in the profits if the vessel could make its way at night through the cordon of blockading gunboats. He stuck to his job and made three trips in a fast steamboat built on the Clyde. Each time they were discovered and subjected to fire from gunboats, but good luck and superior speed enabled them to get through. Then Ross had a hunch. He figured that it would not do to tempt fortune too far. He had for his share of profit \$1500 in gold sovereigns. He placed this in a trunk and left the steamboat at Nassau. Stowing his trunk in a room in a hotel, he went to the dock to bid farewell and good luck to his comrades. Then he returned to his room to find the trunk in the middle of the floor, the lid torn off and his money all gone save a few coins carried in his pocket.

He waited at Nassau until these were spent hoping to ship again with his old companions when they would return, but the old companions happened to have been caught by the gunboats and were now securely lodged in a federal prison. Some person secured a passage for Ross to Havana on a small coasting vessel. There he found the crew of a Nova Scotia schooner

stranded like himself. They had struck a reef just outside the harbor entrance and stove a hole four feet square in the bow of their schooner, whose timbers were so old and decayed that both owners and underwriters had abandoned her. The officers had obtained passage home but the crew were left behind.

They obtained permission of the port authorities to attempt repairs on the schooner and worked at low tide until they had patched the hole. Then by hand pumps and days of hard labor they pumped her out and induced the port authorities to pull her off the reef. That done, two of the able seamen who knew a little about navigation were permitted to take command and they sailed away and after a tedious and erratic voyage they landed at Halifax, where Ross, weary of adventure for the time being, went back to his trade at Toronto.

Soon he decided to migrate to Detroit but upon his arrival he was refused admission by the immigration authorities because he was an ex-rebel. He was more discreet at Port Huron and was permitted to enter the United States. He settled at St. Clair and began work on the local newspaper. While there his first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Franklin, died, in 1869, also an infant son. The *Detroit Evening News* was started in August, 1873, and soon Ross became a local correspondent for it. His articles showed so much ability and appreciation of news values that Mr. Scripps sent for him to come to Detroit as a member of the *Evening News* staff.

As a reporter Ross displayed unusual ability and soon he began to experiment with feature writing, as the mere chronicling of daily events was always duplicated in some fashion by the rival newspapers. He started a serial under the general heading of "Eligible Bachelors of Detroit," in which he picked out, one after another, the most prominent and popular single men of the city and adopting the methods of high-pressure salesmanship, he tried to make a disposal of them in the marriage market. Ross had a playful humor and his articles caught the public eye and won readers for the *News*. The bachelors who had been on exhibition in his columns gave Ross

valuable tips on others and soon all the men about town were reading the articles and wondering who could be the next victim to be offered on the matrimonial bargain counter.

But all good things have their end. Presently Ross chose for his victim a very popular resident who had been in the city but a few months. He wrote him up as a particularly desirable bachelor who should be taken in hand and married off willy-nilly. But some mischievous person who knew the gentleman better than did Ross sent a copy of the paper with the article to St. Louis and to the wife of the man from whom he had parted after a quarrel. Friend wife arrived in Detroit on the next train and a reconciliation followed. Ross then switched his serial in another direction.

He wrote very interesting articles dealing with local history and the biographies of Detroit's early notables. He wrote histories of the early hotels and of many old houses and historic buildings about the city. A very notable production on which he labored for months was a history of the Knaggs family, whose ancestors figured prominently in and about Detroit before and after the Revolution and were prominent traders among the Indians of the entire Northwest Territory. Unfortunately it was published on poor newsprint paper with a paper cover and most of the copies have been lost or mutilated.

He prowled the cemeteries interviewing the tombstones of celebrities of long ago and then produced biographies of the more notable ones filled with anecdote and incidents of rare interest. One of his longer biographical serials was published in book form by Mr. C. M. Burton under the title: "The Bench and Bar of Old Detroit." It was a work of unusual charm, filled with humorous anecdotes and interesting bits of history which have escaped all other writers. Still another serial was published under the caption: "Winder's Memories" which filled a page of every Sunday edition for more than a year. He began the serial with a number of personal interviews with Col. John Winder who had lived in Detroit for more than half a century, had been clerk of the United

States court and had been intimately acquainted with hundreds of notable Detroiters. Then he followed up with the recollections of other old residents under the same heading. An aged lady came to the *News* office to express her appreciation of these articles and of Mr. Ross. "Of course," she said, "I knew Colonel Winder was a wonderful man with a marvelous memory but I never supposed he could remember things like that. And the stories are all true, for I knew all these men in my younger days, but had forgotten most of what I once knew until I read those articles."

Robert Ross was not only a man of unusual literary ability. He was a newspaper man of absolute intellectual honesty. When he undertook a story involving difficult research he never paused until he had gathered every discoverable detail, and had sifted it carefully and checked up the facts by interviews with every person he could find who had some knowledge of them. In 1897 an eastern publishing firm—The Boston History Company—decided to come to Detroit to publish a local history with all the paid biographies they could contract for, but they discovered that Silas Farmer had not only written a very remarkable history of Detroit into which he had put ten years of painstaking research, but he had also copyrighted it so that no quotations could be made and so that any sort of paraphrase might give ground for a lawsuit. In this extremity they engaged Robert Ross, and Ross arranged with the *News* that the writer of this article should collaborate with him. The writing of an independent history required that the compilers go back to the original French documents of early Detroit and Ross was no French scholar. The book that resulted was: *Landmarks of Detroit*. It was in that connection, during intervals of conversation, that most of the facts in the present narrative were learned, for Ross was naturally quite reticent when speaking of his own experiences.

When E. W. Scripps and Milton McRae founded the *Cincinnati Post* they persuaded Ross to go with them and act as editor, which he did for a time. A severe illness laid him low for several months, at the end of which time he returned

to his room at the *News*. He remained in that employ until old age compelled his retirement. He had a successful operation for cataracts which gave him recovery from temporary blindness but remained a pensioner of the *News* until his death on July 3, 1918. His remains were interred in Elmwood Cemetery. Mr. Ross was married a second time to Miss Louisa Cross of Kalamazoo. He left one son, William H. Ross, who was for several years a teacher in the government Indian schools and at last accounts was stationed in Oklahoma.

While Robert Ross was a man who took extraordinary pains with everything he wrote, he was a rather disorderly person in certain ways. His books and papers were always scattered about. He wrote a crabbed hand with a lead pencil using any old sheet of paper that came within his reach. His lines meandered across the page and as he usually carried his manuscripts about in his pockets while he sought additional information and corrections, his writing became almost undecipherable by the time it reached the printer. His largest work, the purport of which I have forgotten, was in that type of manuscript tucked away in an unused safe in the *News* office for several months. One day P. C. Baker, the editor, was engaged in a little house-cleaning and he decided to make use of the safe for certain documents of his own. As he opened the door of the safe out rolled the frayed and faded manuscript on which Ross had been laboring at times for several years. After trying to read a few lines Mr. Baker decided that it was something that had been discarded and forgotten, and sent the huge bundle down to the furnace to be burned. When Ross discovered his loss he was heart-broken and never again tried to undertake any extensive work.

Robert B. Ross in the prime of his life was a man of commanding aspect. He was six feet two inches in height and weighed 220 pounds. His head was large, his features strong and regular, his complexion swarthy, and his eyes steel gray. In repose his countenance was naturally stern, but when he spoke it lighted up pleasantly and he was a charming companion among his intimates although inclined to regard

strangers with a certain degree of suspicion. The newspaper man who wrote carelessly or was reckless in his statement of facts he regarded with aversion. The effusive, hand-shaking politician he avoided as a pest. But his friendship, once won, was steadfast and inalienable. He would always find some excuse for a friend who had gone wrong. He was stalwart in build with a huge chest, broad shoulders, and powerful limbs. His hands were of moderate size and well shaped. His walk was a long-striding sort of swagger and his voice was naturally big, like the rest of the man.

As he advanced in years he grew very critical. His first task each morning was to read the paper through from beginning to end, marking every solecism and misstatement of fact. Then he would stalk to the city editor's desk and pointing to the worst blunder of the edition he would roar: "Who wrote that article? The fellow displays crass ignorance; ought to be digging ditches." Then, having vented his spleen he would proceed to compliment the men who had acquitted themselves creditably and swagger out with a smile. As Ross had no editorial authority and this was no part of his duty, his interruptions were often troublesome for while he was indulging in criticisms he would disturb the entire staff and distract it from its work.

He owned a worthless spaniel dog upon which he lavished much affection. The dog had a habit of running away and disappearing for days. When the prodigal would return his master would bring him to the office for a few days. Usually he would tie him to the leg of his chair. When Ross would rise to reach for a paper or a book the dog would pull the chair away and his master would sit down upon the floor with a crash that would shake the building. But he never would lose patience with the dog. He would drag him back, pat him affectionately and say: "Poor old Don! I know how restless you are and how dull it is for you here; but I don't want to lose you."

In the summer of 1913 a national celebration was held on the battlefield of Gettysburg, during the first three days of July.

The aged veterans of the Civil War from north and south gathered there together with thousands of civilian visitors to view again the scene of the great conflict and tell their old stories over again. Robert Ross, his vision partly obscured by cataracts and not in the best of health, decided that he would like to go with the Detroit contingent of soldiers, but was fearful that they might object to the presence of an ex-Confederate. The veterans of Detroit assured him of a hearty welcome so he started on the way with the Detroit Post of the G. A. R. But at Harrisburg he was taken sick and was unable to visit the scene of his last battle. It was one of the keen disappointments of his life.

Robert Ross was a lovable man. He never betrayed a confidence. Often the people he would interview were guilty of indiscretions but he never took advantage of such slips of confidence. Frank I. Cobb, long a member of the *News* staff and afterward editor of the *New York World*, characterized him as a "stone-age giant, tamed and refined by intimate contact with modern civilization, but retaining a few of the primitive characteristics of his forebears."

EXPERIENCES OF A PIONEER MINISTER

BY REV. A. S. BADGER, D. D.

WAUKESHA, WIS.

IN the spring of 1868, with a commission from the American Sunday School Union in my pocket, I left the parental roof in western New York to begin my life work. The field assigned me was the western shore of Michigan from Holland to Charlevoix, a distance of two hundred miles, over which my feet have many times carried me. There were no settlements north of Charlevoix.

At the mouths of the rivers, towns were springing up; however, where the city of Petoskey now is, and beyond, there was only a missionary to the Indians, who came through the woods to attend a service I held in Charlevoix. In these lake side towns were located the great mills whose whirling saws were eating up the beautiful pines of the noble forests.

The country was being occupied by "homesteaders," and I was following them in to the dark silent forests with Sunday-schools and the light and joy of the gospel. I can best illustrate the pioneer life with incidents.

WOULD WHIP PREACHERS

On an exceedingly hot day in July, I left one of the lake shore towns and after a walk of seventeen miles reached a little cabin with puncheon floor, bark roof, one window of four seven-by-nine lights, a door of upright boards with wooden hinges, latchstring equipment; through the cracks in the side of the door and under it the wintry winds came in laughing and rejoicing at their new found comfort, and mosquitoes in the summer time with mirthful songs and kisses of most loving friendship.

Here dwelt a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church whose salary was fifty pounds of flour per year. One half of this a neighbor borrowed and did not return because it had cost the preacher nothing! The gentleman was absent

on my arrival but would return that evening. The family consisted of his wife and two little girls. I asked for a drink. The lady replied "There is no water in the house," I said, "Let me take the pail and I will get water for you." She informed me that the spring was a mile and a half away, and that when her husband returned he would get the water. I put on a neck-yoke, hung on two buckets, and followed the "blaze" to the spring, which I found at the foot of a steep hill.

The ground on the hillside was covered with dry spines which made the ground very slippery. In ascending the hill I fell and spilled the water. Refilling the buckets I was more successful on the second attempt and reached the top. Then the ground hemlock interfered, through which my buckets dragged for a mile and a half. My seventeen miles walk in the hot sun without dinner had prepared me for this additional three miles carrying two pails of water for half that distance. This was all the water the family had for all purposes until the next day.

I visited the community and arranged for a service in the school house. My local preacher friend held no services in his own neighborhood. There was a man in the district who was an infidel. He had said that no minister should come on his place: if he did he would whip him. The people said, "Do not go there." I replied, "That is just the place to go." I went. On reaching his house and making my errand known to his wife, she urged me not to go into the field to see her husband; if I did he would hurt me. I went. As I approached I saw a great six foot "Green-mountain-boy." He was binding wheat which a cradler was laying in swaths. I saw he did not know how to bind.

When I reached him I said, "I have come to teach you how to bind. I can beat you." He was so surprised he did not know what to say. But the Irish cradler was in for the fun and he urged on the race. We each took a rake and started in. I had my bundle bound before his was raked, and dropped it on his straw. The Irishman shouted and laughed, and I had the big infidel down.

I then informed him that I was going to preach in the school house that evening and organize a Sunday-school, and that I had come to get him for superintendent! This second surprise so upset him that he was as meek as a lamb. "Well-eh; well-eh, I could not superintend a Sunday-school, but my wife and daughter can go and do what they can." I reported to the wife, and she and the daughter were at the meeting.

A few months later the school had a picnic and I was there. The elderly ladies and the little children rode in a wagon drawn by oxen. An Irishman drove them. As the hubs of the wagon hit the trees the Irishman would swear. I told him that would not do; this was a Sunday-school picnic. He said, "You do not know anything about it; you can not drive oxen without swearing at them." "Oh yes you can," I replied, "I have driven oxen on my father's farm. I know how to make them back, whoa, haw, gee, go long, without oaths." He stopped swearing, and later wrote me "I have become a Christian and can drive oxen without swearing."

The infidel's daughter had made a banner by cutting letters from papers, sewing them on a pillow case and fastening the pillow case to a pole. I carried the banner. As we passed the home of the infidel he stood in the door of his house waving his hat and as happy as we were, as the children shouted and waved back. Thus my whipping ended in a Sunday-school and converts to Christ. But the picture shows the hardships of the people as evinced in the home described of the local preacher.

HAPPY, UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCES

In one of my missions I held evening services for a week. The people came. The Lord blessed the meetings. As I remember it, there were eight converts. A boy of about ten years of age was among them. One evening as the meeting closed, a thunder-storm was seen approaching. The boy was afraid and wished me to go home with him. I did. The flashes of lightning, as they sent their spears of blue fire in awful anger down the skies were terrifying. Then came the mighty roar

of thunder. I seemed to be witnessing what Job saw near the close of his testing. The little boy wished me to hold his hand. I did. It was covered with the itch! But I could not refuse the frightened little Christian boy. I prayed to God for protection and He answered my prayer.

Just as we reached his home the storm burst. I had to spend the night there. I shared the boy's pallet of marsh hay, but no harm came to me.

The next night I was entertained in another home. On the following day, as I was calling, the lady of the cabin asked me where I had spent the night. I gave her the name of the family. She remarked, "I know what makes you so uneasy. I will put the boiler on the stove with water in it, and the washtub on the floor; then I will call on one of the neighbors while you take a bath." I was covered with body lice! Oh, that was a good woman. It is a phenomenon I can not understand why the forests were so filled with bedbugs and lice. I have sat on the porch of a hotel most of the night having been driven out of the bed by the fiery little creatures. I have also lain on the floor to be rid of them. The insect life was terrible.

On my first encounter with the mosquitoes I became frightened and turned back. As far as I could see the air was thick with them; so thick that I drew them into my nose in breathing! I had faced the New Jersey mosquitoes and triumphed over them, but these were too much for me. I made a sack of mosquito-netting, drew it over my hat and shoulders, buttoned my coat fast over it, put on leather gloves, tied down my coat-sleeves at the wrists, and then faced their multiplied millions, or billions as the case may be, with the confidence of David when he met Goliath.

EXPERIENCE IN THE WATER

The village which I desired to reach lay five miles up the river on the opposite side from where I was. The road on the village side was the nearest and most desirable to take. The river was deep and running rapidly. The mercury was about twenty above zero. The rapid current had cut the ice,

and when I had gone a few rods out from the shore, one foot went through. I got back to land. To go up on my side I had to cross a bayou some forty rods wide. The water was about three feet deep, and the ice gave way several times. Wet to the hips I reached the opposite side and found the trees in the road had been felled but not removed for a distance of half or three quarters of a mile. The snow covered the logs, and over them I climbed; the snow making it impossible to see where I was stepping. The water was from six inches to a foot deep on the ground under the logs. I was about two hours in all in entanglement of the river, bayou, logs and brush. Once out I had about six miles to walk in a half broken snow path. The stars were shining when I reached the bank of the river opposite the village. Here the river was wider and the ice stronger.

No one can tell my feelings as I passed over. To break through here was certain death: and such a death! To be smothered under the ice was like the thought of being hung! I went to the home of a physician. He gave me medicine, put me to bed and hung up my frozen clothes to dry.

The next day I walked a number of miles to one of my schools, called on the people, in the evening preached for them and slept that night in an open room. In the morning I could only whisper. I walked eight miles to the railroad station, took a train, went home and to bed sick. Sunday, two days before the river experience, I had preached several times, and walked a number of miles in a driving snow storm.

BUILDING A SCHOOL HOUSE

On a certain day I arrived at a settlement that was just in its beginning. The people were assembled on a logging fallow rolling up the logs for burning that had been "niggered." This was a clearing of perhaps two or three acres in the mighty forest. I joined the crowd and went to work and very soon I was as black as any of them. At night I slept on a shanghai bed with one of the men of the family where I had worked. Such a bed is made by driving poles into the logs of

the house in a corner of the room, fastening the outer corner of the bed frame with a withe: the corner resting in the crotch of a limb, cut the length of the height of the bed. A rope, if you have it, slippery elm bark if not, for bed cord; hemlock branches spread over it. Go to bed. All is ready.

We did not have dishes enough for all, and some that we used were broken pieces. The flour had soured, and because it was cheaper than good flour, had been purchased. From it raised bread could not be made. It could be stirred into a batter and baked before the fire. We used sap vinegar on the bread. Maple syrup had been used until a change had become necessary. We had potatoes.

In the mean time I had arranged a "bee," and the next day we met on a beautiful location, cut down the trees and rolled up the body of a school-house. The following day the shakes were split out. Poles were used for rafters. Other poles were laid at suitable distances on the rafters and held in place with withes, on which the shake roof was laid.

While this was being done I pulled out the ground hemlock from the inside of our school-house, and made it as clean as possible. Slabs were split off from the sides of logs, laid on blocks of wood for seats, and our cathedral was ready for use. It is true it lacked doors and windows, but we held a service there on Sunday. A Sabbath-school was organized, arrangements made for a public school. One man had a sister "out side," (which was the local name for the world out side the forest) who could be engaged for a teacher. I sent to Detroit to a church for a box of clothing for the people, and was then ready for the next field of labor.

A NIGHT IN THE WOODS

A few weeks after I began housekeeping I planned a trip on which I could use a horse and buckboard; and my wife, as a true helpmate, went with me. It was Saturday morning of a beautiful day when we left home; and in a short time we were in the great silent forests. But there was a road cut

through all the way as I supposed to the place where I was going.

How awful is the silence of the forests! What sense of awe they inspire. How near and how dreadful God seems! One feels as if he were in the presence of the mighty One who inhabiteth eternity. It is something of the feeling the Israelites had before Mount Sinai.

At about four o'clock the road suddenly came to an end in front of a great marsh. I looked about and discovered a blazed line leading through open timber. (A blazed line is made by knocking off a piece of bark from the side of trees that are on the line of desired travel). This line we followed. The daylight began to fade, and I informed my wife that we would lie on the ground that night in the woods. I watched for a dry stub, set it on fire, and there we camped. The fire was to keep away wild animals. The bag of oats from which I fed my horse I placed for wife's pillow; our valise for my own, and our preparations for the night were complete. For supper we took a long breath of fragrant forest air. It was not my first experience in lying on the ground in the woods without supper or breakfast: I had been caught in blazed lines before.

I was soon asleep. After a little wife discovered it. She shook me and said, "Are you asleep?" I replied, "I was a short time since but I see no evidence of it now." "Why you must not go to sleep. The Indians will get us, and the bears will eat us: you must not go to sleep." By that time I was fully awake and began to realize that here was a young woman, all of whose life had been spent either as pupil or teacher in a schoolroom; in the night in these great silent awe inspiring forests, lying on the ground; and where the shadows cast by the trees from the light of the flickering fire gave the appearance of Indians and animals hovering around. To an easterner, Indian is just Ingin with scalping knife and tomahawk: and here in these woods were real Indians and bears. The situation I realized was a great strain upon her nerves.

I at once arose, and we spent the night putting branches on the fire to see them sparkle.

Daylight came and we were on the way. By eight o'clock we were out of the woods and soon reached a cabin on the limit of the settlement where I was to spend the Sabbath. The wife was sick. My wife prepared a meal and became nurse to the sick. I visited the settlement to inform the people of my arrival. In the afternoon we held our service. The next day wife made a dress for the sick woman out of calico she had in the house. I visited the people, talked and prayed with them after reading the Scripture. I think we remained until Wednesday that my wife might do more for the sick woman.

BERRIES, WHEAT HARVEST

Again we were on the way, leaving bright sunshine in one home to say the least. A ride of three or four hours brought us to a little "city" where we purchased a dozen fruit cans; and soon were again in the woods and half an hour later among the berries. With the desire to impress on the mind of my wife what a smart man she had married, I picked berries with all the speed I could with the hope of filling my can first. When I had it about half full I heard a gentle voice say, "Dear, my can is full, will you get me another?" I have had no desire to pick berries from that day to this.

About the middle of the afternoon we arrived at the home of a Presbyterian minister where wife planned to can the berries, and I to do some work on the field. This man had a little clearing on which were about two acres of wheat. This had been cut and shocked. He owned one horse and a yoke of oxen. The week before, lightning killed one of his oxen, and I found him "drawing in wheat" with one ox fastened to the wagon, and the man walking by the side of the ox holding up one end of the yoke. We put our horses together, changed our single into double harnesses and drew in the wheat.

Sunday I went over his field and preached for him, stir-

ring up the life of the Sunday-school, and with my sermon brought a blessing of hope, faith and trust, to the discouraged wife of the minister from the text, Matt. 6:25-34. I trust still further good was done. The next day we went into the forests to continue our work.

It will have been noticed that the hardships of the pioneer minister consist in sharing with the early settlers the limitations, deprivations, loneliness and sufferings of their environment. The minister was one among the others.

He experienced one suffering, however, of which most of the settlers knew nothing: he was an educated man in an environment that starved his mind. Schools, books, papers, magazines, culture, were not for him. And yet is there any experience for man so much like that of Christ's in His visit to earth. How lonely must His mind and heart have been with such companions as this world gave Him. Does this explain why He spent so many long nights in prayer?

CONCLUSION

The time came when my work was to change to that of the regular ministry on a local field. The last day of my missionary life found me many miles from home, where I had just completed the organization of a Sunday-school. My journey lay through a forest with but a very dim path to follow, and that not visible at all times.

It began to rain, and kept it up most of the day. Night came and the path disappeared. I was wet, every thing was wet. A fire could not be lighted. I could not lie down under these circumstances: I must keep moving. My only guide was the north star, glimpses of which I could occasionally obtain through the tree tops. I knew that if I kept going west I would finally reach civilization.

I came to a road. I then knew where I was. Soon I reached a log house, and knocked at the door. A woman opened it. She knew me; I had a Sunday-school in her neighborhood. She invited me in. It was midnight. I had eaten nothing since morning. This was the first house I had seen. She

gave me a piece of sour corn bread. I ate but very little: my delicate stomach could not receive it. I climbed a ladder to the attic. Lay down on a trundle-bed. It consisted simply of a straw tick. My shoulders rested on the edge of a board. My legs hung over the edge of a board at the other end. The bed-cord was broken and the straw tick rested its center on the floor. The mosquitoes drank my blood.

At daylight I was on the way. My feet were badly blistered and inflamed by irritating sand that had entered through cracks in my shoes, and were very painful. I reached home. Went into the woodshed. My wife brought water for me to bathe, and with a finetooth-comb carefully examined my head. I put on clean clothes and entered the house. Ate my first meal since the morning before. Went to bed. It was three days before the fire in my feet had sufficiently subsided for me to stand upon them. My days as a pioneer missionary had ended.

One Sabbath morning in later years I was sitting in my pulpit of solid mahogany, robed in the finest silk, in a church edifice whose beauty is excelled by none, a congregation before me that crowded every available space. For twenty minutes before church time people had found entrance impossible. The great organ whose sweet and beautiful tones are unsurpassed, was rolling its notes of joy along the aisles, and weaving its melodies around the columns of the loggias, entrancing the people as they listened to the nightingales singing, and then to the thunders of heaven voiced to the sweetness of flutes.

Before me all these scenes of my missionary life, and many others which I have not described, presented themselves. I saw myself standing before an audience in one of Michigan's lake shore cities, with my naked toes standing out of my shoes in the sight of the congregation. I had not sufficient money with which to purchase a new pair. I was a missionary, a pioneer preacher. I had walked seventy miles as rapidly as I could through the woods to reach the place on time, and my shoes had burst on the way.

Just then the organ behind me, from its careering through the heavens, swung into Old Hundred: the congregation rose: I asked myself, where was I most like Christ?

AN EARLY DESCRIPTION OF DETROIT

BY THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM RENWICK RIDDELL,
LL.D., D.C.L., &c.
TORONTO, CANADA

AFTER Detroit became British *de jure* by the Treaty of Paris, 1763, as it had been *de facto* by the occupation in 1760 by Major Robert Rogers, following the Capitulation earlier in the same year at Montreal, there were several schemes or propositions as to its future. One of these, although unsuccessful, is of interest as furnishing a description of Detroit a hundred and sixty years ago—the scheme failed as it was in direct opposition to the deliberate policy of the British Government as declared in the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763, to reserve all this Western territory, the Upper Country as it was often called, for the use of the Indians, that is, the Fur Trade.¹

The affairs of the Colonies were subject to the control of the Privy Council at Westminster—the “King-in-Council”—before whom went all Petitions, Representations, Appeals, &c., &c. Many of the Proceedings of this body and of its Colonial Committee, the “Board of Trade,” or “Lords of Trade,” have recently been published in full or in abstract in six volumes—*Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series*, London, The King’s Printer, 1912. In Volume VI of this publication, pp. 395, 6, under date of May 8, 1765, we read of a Petition of T. Mant et al, giving the names of sixty persons who proposed to transport in all six hundred and twenty-four families to Detroit. A Memorandum accompanying the Petition proposed a species of distinct government or Home Rule for Detroit. What alone we are concerned with here is the following description. After stating that the improvements extended nine miles from the Fort along the Eastern bank and seven miles along the Western, the description proceeds:

¹*Michigan under British Rule*, Mich. Hist. Com. 1926, pp. 18, 19, 388.

"The purity and wholesomeness of its air and richness of soil equal if not surpass any . . . the best part of America; every European grain flourishes here in its utmost perfection, and hemp and flax might be raised to the greatest advantage; everywhere the woods are filled with vines of spontaneous growth, and their grape yields a juice of most excellent flavour.

"English inhabitants there are at present but few; the French are computed to be about 600, women and children included. The men are healthy and robust; they are well instructed in the use of firearms, and all those capable to assist in the defence of the settlement are enrolled and formed into three companies of militia, properly officered. The oaths of allegiance have been administered, and they seem entirely disposed to partake the blessings of your Majesty's happy government.

"The savages hereabout, of whose confidence the French have wholly possessed themselves, are very numerous; their steps in this particular it is absolutely necessary we should follow by practising all the conciliating methods and showing them every possible act of kindness. In order to . . . this, part of the Indian trade—that is, arms and ammunition—should be entirely taken into the hands of government; for the villainies practised by private adventurers have ever been, and were in particular almost the sole cause of the late war with them. These articles being good in their kind and reasonable in their prices would give them an high idea of our national honour and produce a very profitable return of immense quantity of their fur. And the other part of their trade should be superintended by a person appointed by Government of approved fidelity.

"Yet the petitioner begs to be understood, that through an uniform honesty in our dealings with them may be almost the only way to gain their affections, nothing can thoroughly secure the friendship of so unstable a people, but a respectable force to overawe them."

The petitioners were confident that this desirable purpose

would be effectually attained by means of their proposed settlement.²

Another equally unsuccessful plan was submitted, July 30, 1766, by Lieutenant Edward Abbott—he however, desired certain Islands.³

It is not without interest to note that Major Robert Rogers was at this time active in a proposition to discover the North-West Passage. His plan was referred by the Privy Council to the Board of Trade who reported, September 13, 1765, suggesting reference to the proper Departments in view of the expense and the military establishment involved. His plan based on eight years experience of the country was as follows:

“He employed at his own expense certain Indians to explore the distant rivers and their outlets either into the Pacific or the Northern Ocean, and in regard to the latter he has received such lights as he thinks cannot possibly deceive him. In a true confidence of which, he is willing with 200 men under proper officers (a list of which officers he has ready to be presented when required) to undertake a march for the discovery of it, which, though of great length and difficulty, will be not a little facilitated and shortened by the help of Indian guides, and having water carriage a great part of the way, and by the carrying either of bark canoes from one river to another or felling trees on the banks and making fresh canoes where it shall be found necessary.

“The route Major Rogers proposes to take is from the Great Lakes towards the head of the Mississippi and from thence to the river called by the Indians Ouragon, which flows into a bay that projects north-eastwardly into the country from the Pacific Ocean, and there to explore the said bay and its outlets and also the western margin of the continent to such a northern latitude as shall be thought necessary.”⁴

He thought it necessary that he should be appointed Governor of Michillimackinac with a reliable Deputy: and was

²As to Mant see *Michigan Historical Collections*, vol. 10, p. 242; vol. 19, p. 232.

³*Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series*, London, The King's Printer, 1912, vol. 6, p. 434, and map at end of volume. Abbott appears frequently in the old record.

⁴*Op. cit.*, pp. 417,8.

confident of success within three years. The plan was not approved, and Rogers modified it with equal want of success. March 17, 1772, the Board of Trade reported:⁵

"They can give no judgment as to the probability of success. Rogers seems particularly qualified for conducting the adventure. His plan is not on a military establishment, as formerly, and it is much reduced in expense: yet, as it is still formed upon an estimate of public charge, it should be referred to the departments to which such considerations properly belong."

The scheme then was abandoned; and in 1773, we find Rogers in *The Fleet* for debt.⁶ We learn more of Mant's scheme from volume IV of the same Series, pp. 567, 568. On May 15, 1765, the full Privy Council referred to the Board of Trade "the Petition of Thomas Mant, Major of Brigade to Colonel Bradstreet, on an Expedition to Detroit in the Summer 1764, setting forth, that the Petitioner and the Major part of the Officers employed on that expedition (whose names are thereto annexed) are desirous to be permitted to send at their own expense, the number of Families set against each of their names to the Settlement of Detroit; And therefore humbly praying, that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant one hundred and fifty Acres of Land on the River Detroit to each of the Families so to be settled and also a quantity of Land to themselves in proportion to the number of Families they shall send thither . . . together with the memorandum thereto annexed concerning Detroit." The petition then proceeds to ask that the settlement might "be erected into a specie of distinct Government as the present rotation of Military duty may not always afford Affairs (?officers) of abilities equal to so important a Trust." We find also in the same volume at p. 567, that there was referred to the Board of Trade a "Petition from Sir Robert Davers, Bart., late of Rysbrooke, in Suffolk, for a grant on certain terms of an Island in the mouth of the River Detroit

⁵*Op. cit.*, p. 510.

⁶*Op. cit.*, p. 538.

called Gros Isle, and several other little islands surrounding it or near to it and the Isle Aux Dinds which Islands together with an Ouque of Land on the Eastern Shore of the same River and is bounded by the said River on the West, by Lake Erie on the South, by the River de la Presque Isles on the East, and by the River Aux Canards on the North, which lay entirely neglected and uncultivated." This Petition does not seem to have been dealt with; but a Petition of Lieut. George McDougall on half-pay of the Royal American Regiment, filed December 12, 1765, and referred, March 3, 1768, for a grant of Hog Island (now Belle Isle) was reported on May 4, It was pointed out that a grant could not be made in view of the territory being reserved for the Indians but in view of the clearing of part of the Island by the Petitioner and his intercourse and connection with the Indians, it would be of advantage to the Post to encourage him as far as possible—and the matter was referred "to the Commander in Chief in America, recommending to him to allow the Petitioner a Temporary Occupation of the said Island so long as Your Majesty shall think fit to continue an establishment at Detroit, provided this can be done without Umbrage to the Indians, and upon Consideration that the Improvements projected by the Petitioner will be directed to the more easy and effectual Supply of Your Majesty's Fort and Garrison maintained at Detroit."⁷ We later find McDougall one of the Company chartered, June 19, 1772, to exploit the Lake Superior Copper and other ores.⁸

⁷*Op. cit.*, vol. 5, pp. 119-121.

⁸*Op. cit.*, vol. 5, pp. 129-137.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN - II *history*

Some sidelights from the correspondence of Silas H. Douglass, first Professor of Chemistry at the University of Michigan.

ANN ARBOR

BY WILFRED B. SHAW, DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI RELATIONS

INCLUDED in the collection of letters and memoranda of Silas H. Douglass¹ deposited with the University through the kindness of his son, the late Samuel T. Douglas of Detroit, were many papers relative to University administration and building construction during the period from 1846 to 1851. As was noted in the former article, Professor Douglass became a member of the Faculty of the University in 1846, and was almost immediately made superintendent of buildings and grounds.

The documents give many interesting facts concerning a period in the history of the University from which relatively little has survived except the usual reports of the Regents. The material deals with so many phases of Dr. Douglass' activities that it has seemed best to publish the papers in chronological order, rather than to endeavor to group them according to subject.

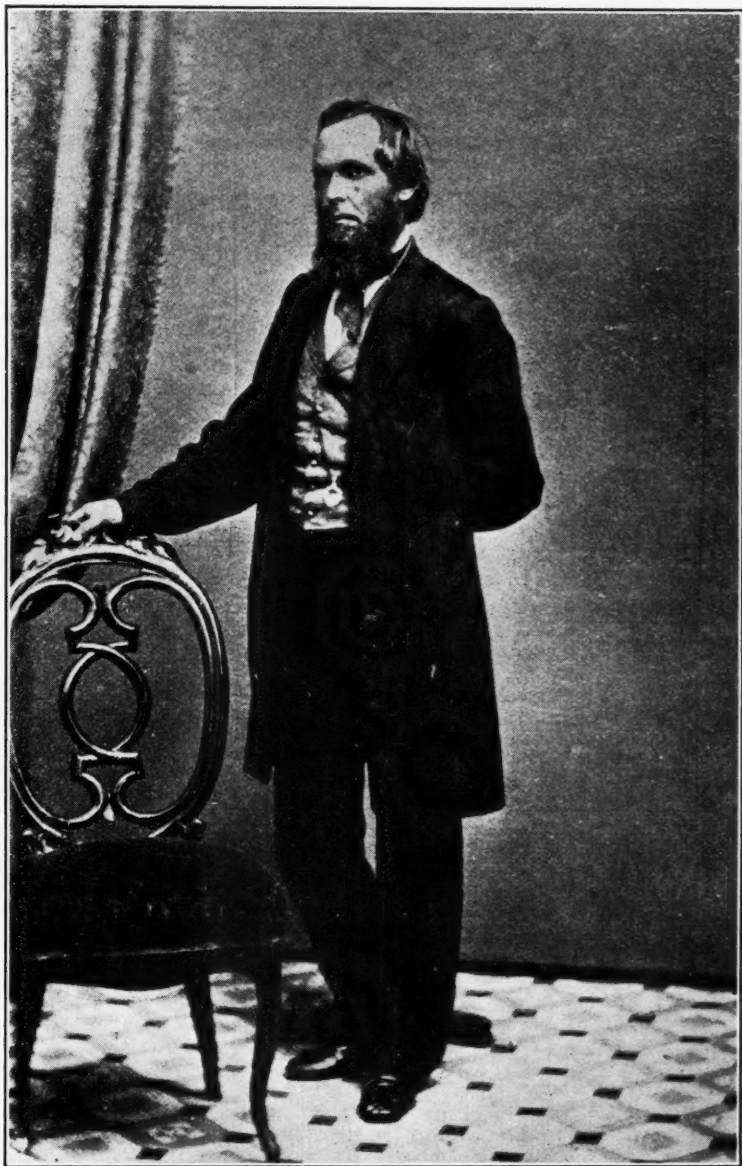
The first is a memorandum of the proceedings of the Board of Regents, signed by E. A. Wilcox, Secretary, and is dated August 20, 1846. It was addressed to Professor D. D. Whedon,² Chairman of the Faculty, and reports certain actions of the Regents, including the following:

Dr. Silas H. Douglass was apptd. Professor of Chemistry and Louis Fasquelle Professor of Modern Languages in the University.

A resolution was passed to increase the salary of the Professors to \$800 pr. an.

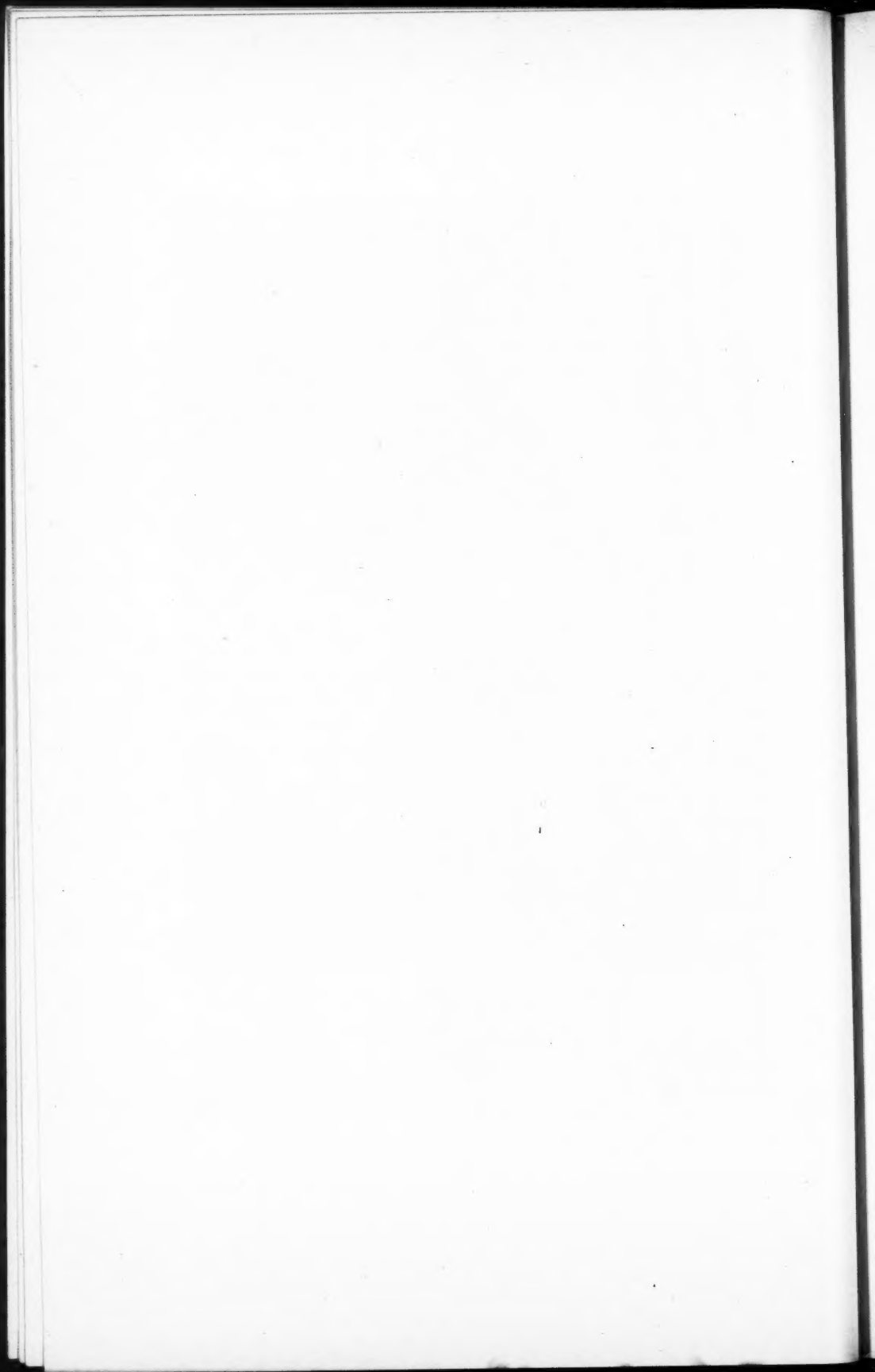
¹Throughout this correspondence, as well as in the early records of the University, the name is given in this form. The family now spell it with one 's'. Dr. Douglass made this change about the year 1875 in order to bring the spelling into conformity with the usage in Scotland.

²At that time the members of the Faculty each took turn acting as president for one year.



AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF DR. SILAS DOUGLASS

This picture was included among a collection of photographs of members of the faculty made by George Pool Peck, '63. The pictures are undated, but undoubtedly this photograph shows Dr. Douglass as he appeared a few years after the accompanying letters were written.



The following was also adopted

Resolved: That the Executive Com. be authorized to appoint some suitable person to superintend the college grounds.

The Com. formerly appointed on the subject of ornamenting the college grounds was discharged.

A few months later the Regents passed a series of resolutions which were set forth in a memorandum furnished to the Faculty. These involve the appointment of Dr. Douglass as Inspector of Buildings and Grounds, a specification of his duties, a leave of absence to enable him to visit Lake Superior, a specification of the duties of the janitor, and the authorization of a new building,—the old "South College" now the south wing of University Hall.

Jany. 7th, 1847

Resolved. That Dr. S. H. Douglass be appointed in accordance with the report of the Exe. Come. Inspector of the Buildings and Grounds of the University.

Resolved. That the Exe. Come. be authorized to pay such bills as such Come. may approve upon estimates previously made by the Inspector of Buildings & Grounds pertaining to repairs of buildings, planting trees or such other matters as may be deemed important & necessary.

Resolved. That the Board will consider themselves under obligations to meet the expenses of all repairs necessary for the preservation of the freehold from injury induced by decay of materials and weather (excepting stoves), and such like unavoidable causes; but that the expense growing out of all incidental injury from the use of the buildings such as breaking of glass shutters, & damage done by occupants or alterations & accommodations for their convenience and taste, be met by the Professors.

Jany. 8th

Resolved. That the Profr. of Chemistry be authorized at such time during the coming summer as he can best leave his station at the University to visit the Mining Region on Lake Superior for the purpose of completing the mineral collection of the University—provided that the expense do not exceed seventy-five dollars.

Resolved. That it shall be the duty of the Janitor to sweep the halls stairs, chapel recitation & lecture rooms of the Uni-

versity, to contract for wood, under the direction of the Superintendent of Buildings, to cut or saw the same, and make fires when required by the Faculty in the rooms above designated, or any room they may occupy in said building, to give such notices as they may require—by ringing a bell or otherwise—of the hours of prayer recitation & lectures; to preserve a wholesome state of police about the University Building & when not so employed to obey the orders he may receive from the Superintendent of buildings & grounds, & from the Faculty on extraordinary & public occasions, and that he be not required to sleep in the University Building unless directed by the Inspector.

Resolutions were also passed for the erection of another building, appropriating \$5,000 therefor, & appointing a Building Com. of two, Major Kearsley & John Owen.

A Resolution was also adopted appointing a Com. of three—Messrs. Whipple Pitcher and Taylor, to enquire into the course of study, books, etc., in use at the University.

One of these measures was the result of a communication received from Professor J. Holmes Agnew and other occupants of the university buildings, addressed to the Executive Committee, asking for a precise definition of their relations to the University as occupants of the professors' houses—particularly whether repairs, etc., were to be made by the Regents or the occupants. To consider this question and others connected with the university property a special committee composed of Dr. Zina Pitcher, Major Jonathan Kearsley and John Owen had been appointed. The report of the committee is embodied in the following memorandum:

Proceedings of the Board of Regents

Jany. 7. 8 & 9th 1847

Report of Com.

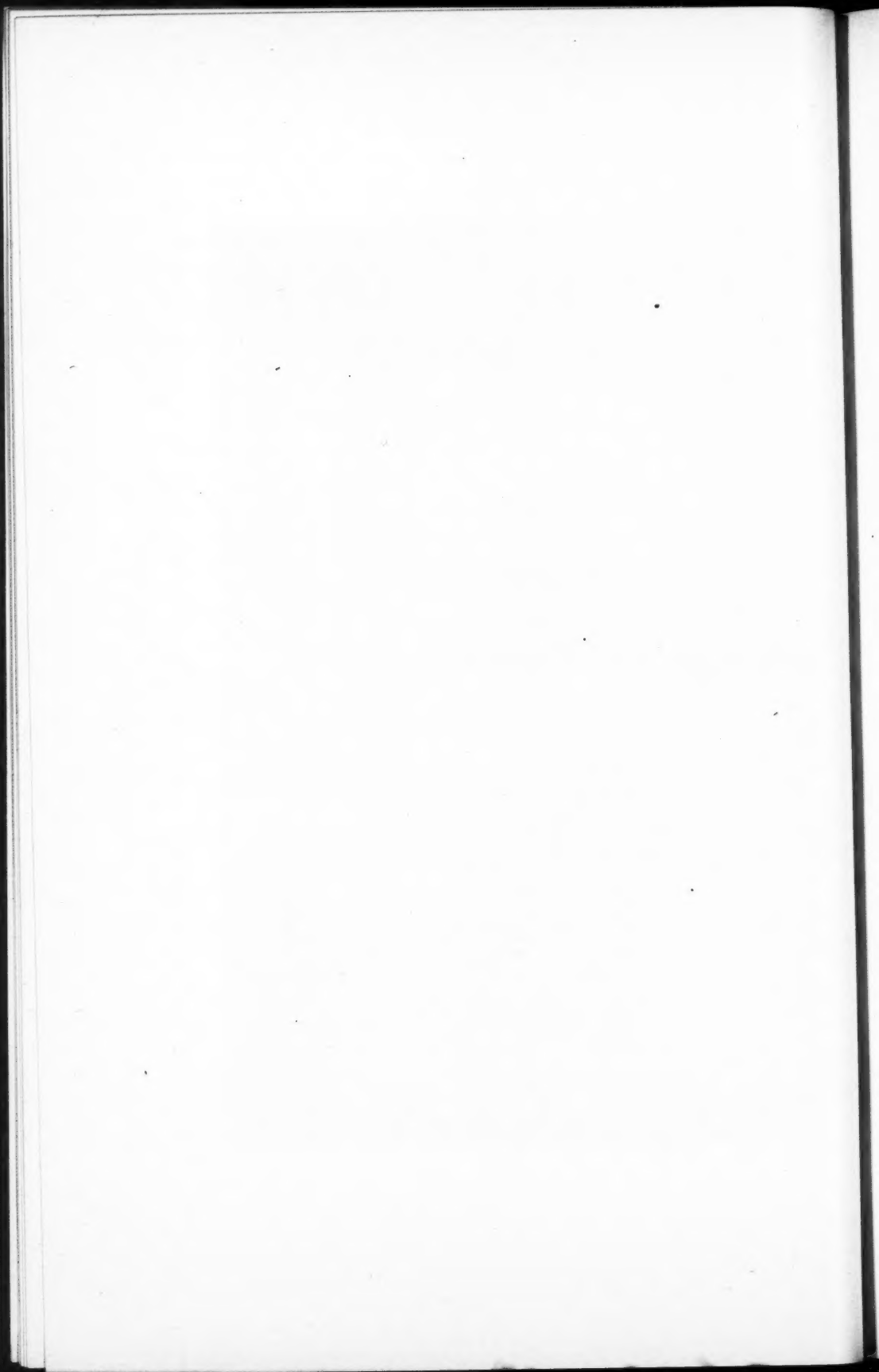
Appointed to consider the Memorial of the Faculty as follows

In favor of the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Duffield on the relation of Landlord & Tenant as subsisting between the Board & the Professors occupying houses on the University grounds, when so amended as to exclude stoves & pipe from the operation of the first part of said resolution. Also in favor of adopting a resolution offered by Majr. Kearsley,



ONE OF THE FOUR ORIGINAL FACULTY RESIDENCES

Four residences exactly alike were built on the campus at the same time the first University building was erected. Of these, the President's House is the only survivor. The one shown here was situated on the north side of the campus, and at the time this picture was taken formed part of the old Homeopathic College building. This picture was probably taken about 1890. The building was torn down in 1914 to make way for the Natural Science building. Only the front of this picture represents the old faculty residence.



confirming an act of the Ex. Come. in appointing Dr. S. H. Douglass Inspector of University Buildings & Superintendent of Grounds & Repairs, as well as the one presented in connection therewith authorizing the Exe. Come. to audit & pay the bills presented to them by the Superintendent on conditions therein expressed.

The Come. advise the continuance of the office of Janitor & approve of the suggestion of the Faculty that he be requested to sleep in the University building & recommend at once to prescribe the duties which the Faculty may require him to perform & that when not employed under such regulation that his time & services be at the disposal of the Superintendent of Grounds, provided the recommendation to have the Janitor in the University building shall not if adopted, go into effect until the close of the present term unless the present incumbent should voluntarily vacate his place.

The Come. also report in favor of authorizing the Superintendent to assess damages done by the students on the premises or property of the University & collect the same, or cause the damages to be repaired; to collect or cause to be collected the Room rent & Initiation fees due from the Students; and of requiring him to make an annual statement of monies received with a return of the property in his possession to the board thru. the Exe. Come.; to make reports of periodical inspections of the buildings, with estimates for repairs, to the Exe. Come.; to superintend the planting of trees, the execution of contracts he may be authorized to make by the Exe. Come. or that he may in cases of emergency make one his own responsibility.

The Report was adopted and with the resolutions passed on the subjects will furnish the Supt. & the Faculty all the information existing.

E. A. WILCOX, Secy.

In accordance with the provision requesting the Superintendent to make an annual statement Dr. Douglass made the following report to Major Kearsley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, on January 28, 1847:

University of Michigan
Ann Arbor Jany. 28, 47

Dear Sir,

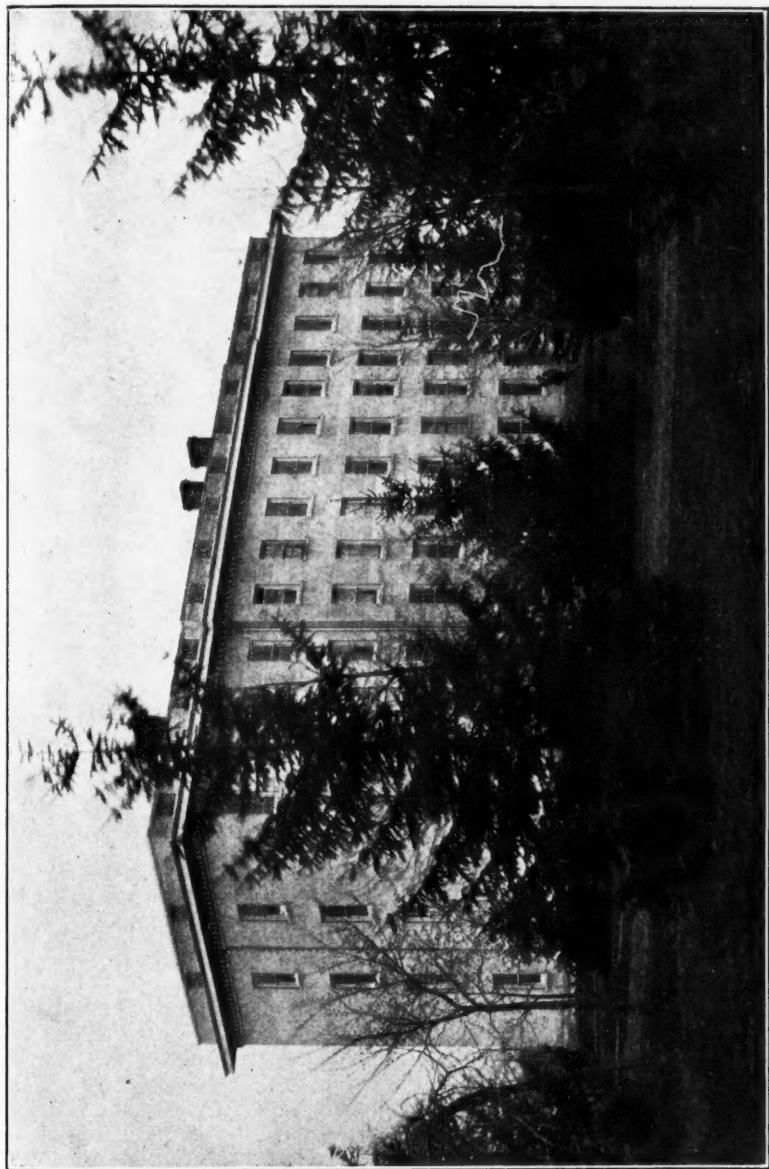
In conformity with a resolution of the Board of Regents requiring the Superintendent of buildings & grounds "to make reports of periodical inspection of the buildings with estimates of repairs, to the Ex. Com.," I submit the following for your consideration.

That I have inspected the Un. Dormitory, & find the exterior in a tolerable state of repair, One of the conductors has become disconnected, near the cornice, & may require one half days work to repair it. The interior is not in so perfect a state. No regulation having heretofore existed for assessing or collecting damages done by students, proper care has not been observed, & the rooms have become injured to a considerable extent, The doors & casings are more or less damaged, the walls have been badly defaced by *marks & otherwise*, very many of the locks & latches are useless, & until these several repairs are made, it will be impossible to detect future offenders. The building *requires a general & thorough cleaning*. I would recommend the spring vacation as the proper time to have this done.

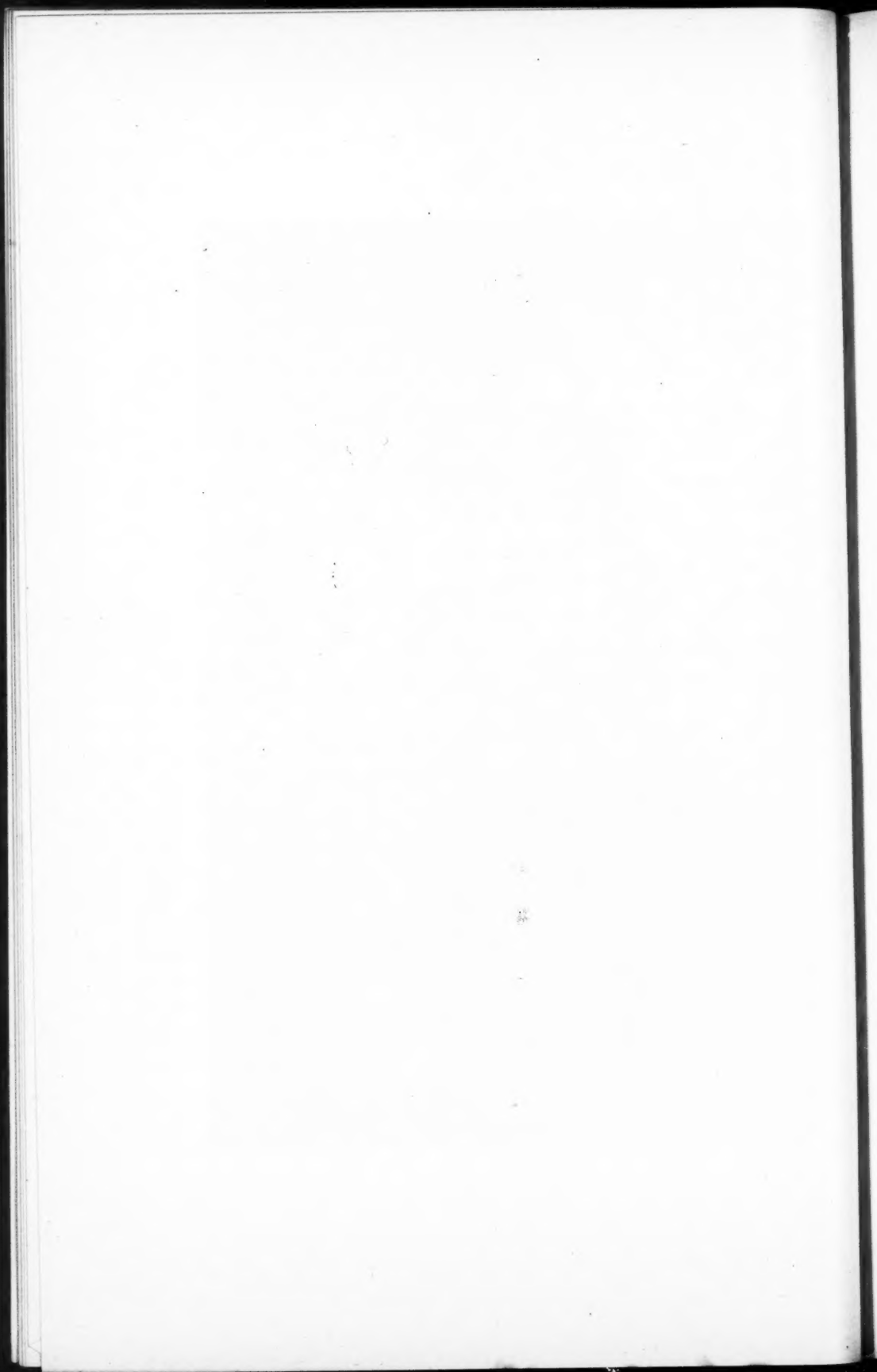
That I have inspected the Proff dwellings. The roofs are all in a leaky condition & require immediate attention. I fear that there will be a difficulty in making them secure. A tin-smith has examined them & it is his opinion that paint, putty, & solder will secure them. In other respects the buildings are in good condition. The curb of the well & in fact the whole upper works at Profs Whedon & Agnew are out of repair & require renewing. They have applied for a pump (cost \$25.00), but I do not conceive that it comes within the range of my duty.

To protect the Un. yard from the depredations of cattle, & furnish a proper yard for the sheds or barns, I would recommend that a fence be made in the rear of the sheds, from the extremity of one garden fence to that of the other. The fence to be of same kind as the present one. I would call your particular attention to this, for unless it is done soon, all benefits that would be derived from seeding etc., will be entirely lost.

I would further recommend that the system of purchasing wood be changed & that a supply sufficient for the next year be immediately contracted for, to be delivered & corded in a good condition. It will thus become seasoned, & will save the



THE SOUTH COLLEGE, NOW THE SOUTH WING OF OLD UNIVERSITY HALL erected by Dr. Douglass as well as showing how far the efforts toward planting trees on the campus had progressed. A few of these spruces shown in this picture still survive on the southwest corner of the campus.



necessity of purchasing at great sacrifices, as has been the case this winter. I submit the following estimates.

For unpaid demands—now rendered

No. 1.	James McCarty	18.56
No. 2.	Wm. S. Saunders	16.49
No. 3.	H. Becker	21.00
No. 4.	R. Davidson	5.50
No. 5.	Wm. S. Saunders	6.10
No. 6.	Wm. R. Perry	3.69
No. 8.	Godfrey & Allen	3.77
No. 9.	C. T. Wilmot	7.13
No. 10.	C. M. & T. W. Root	4.50
No. 11.	Steel Mulholland	32.63

"27½ cords of wood for this winters use, already contracted at -10/-	34.37
"Candles (There are three recitations daily by candle light)	6.00
"Books for records, use of Inspector	1.88
"Stationary " "	1.00
"8 rods of fence, same as garden fence—excepting posts 22/-	22.00
"8 days work on roof of dwellings & materials (May require less)	16.00
"Chemicals & sundries for Labratory (sic.) It may be less	25.00
"30 cords of wood for next year	37.50
"Wheelbarrow (Kelly has heretofore furnished one which is worn out)	5.00

I also submit the following report of monies that have come into my hands from initiation fees & room rents. Heretofore these dues have been paid very much at the option of the student, & the result has been that very *many* have *never paid* at all. I would suggest, that in view of these evils, some more rigid measures be adopted & that your committee instruct the Faculty not to admit students to the rooms or classes, until the receipt of the Inspector be produced or something to that effect.

University of Michigan. in a/c with S. H. Douglass
Inspector etc.

1847	Dr.	1847	Cr.
Jany. 27, to 11 Cords of Wood	13.75	Jany. 28 by Cash from room rents	23.91
Bal.	10.16		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$23.91		\$23.91

From the above a/c the Com. will learn the amount of funds in my hands to meet the present liabilities, as well as the estimates for future expenses, & it is hoped that they will see the necessity for providing funds to meet all demands as they fall due.

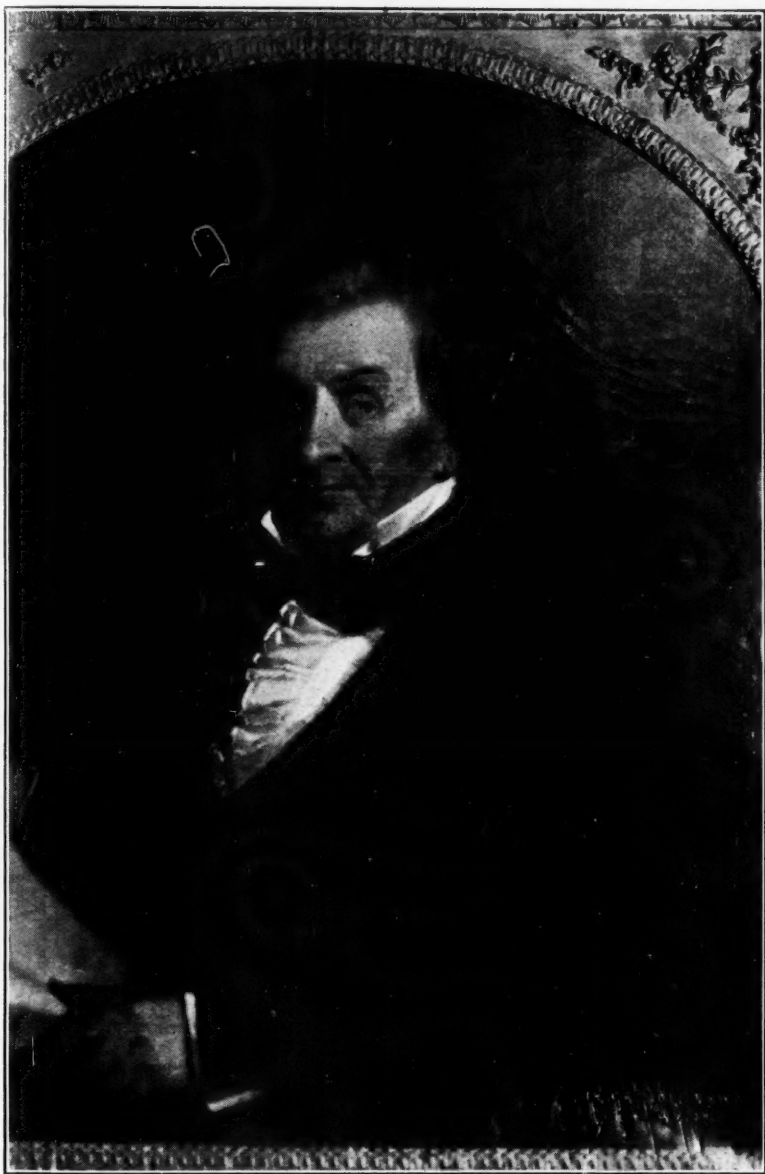
Yours respectfully
S. H. DOUGLASS

Maj. J. Kearsley
Chr. Ex. Com.

Kearsley was born in Virginia in 1786, and was graduated from Washington College in 1811. He served in the War of 1812, rising to the rank of Assistant Adjutant General, but retired from service following the loss of a leg in the sortie from Fort Erie. Appointed Receiver of Public Monies of the District of Michigan in 1819, he removed to Detroit where he lived until his death in 1859. He became a Regent of the University in 1837, serving until 1852.

Major Kearsley's interest in the University was always keen. Aside from his activities as chairman of the executive committee, he liked to put the students through an oral examination at the end of a term. Something of a martinet and proud of his learning, he was dubbed "Major Tormentum" by the students, a nick-name derived from *majora tormenta*, the name for cannon, in a Latin "Life of Washington" then used in the classes.

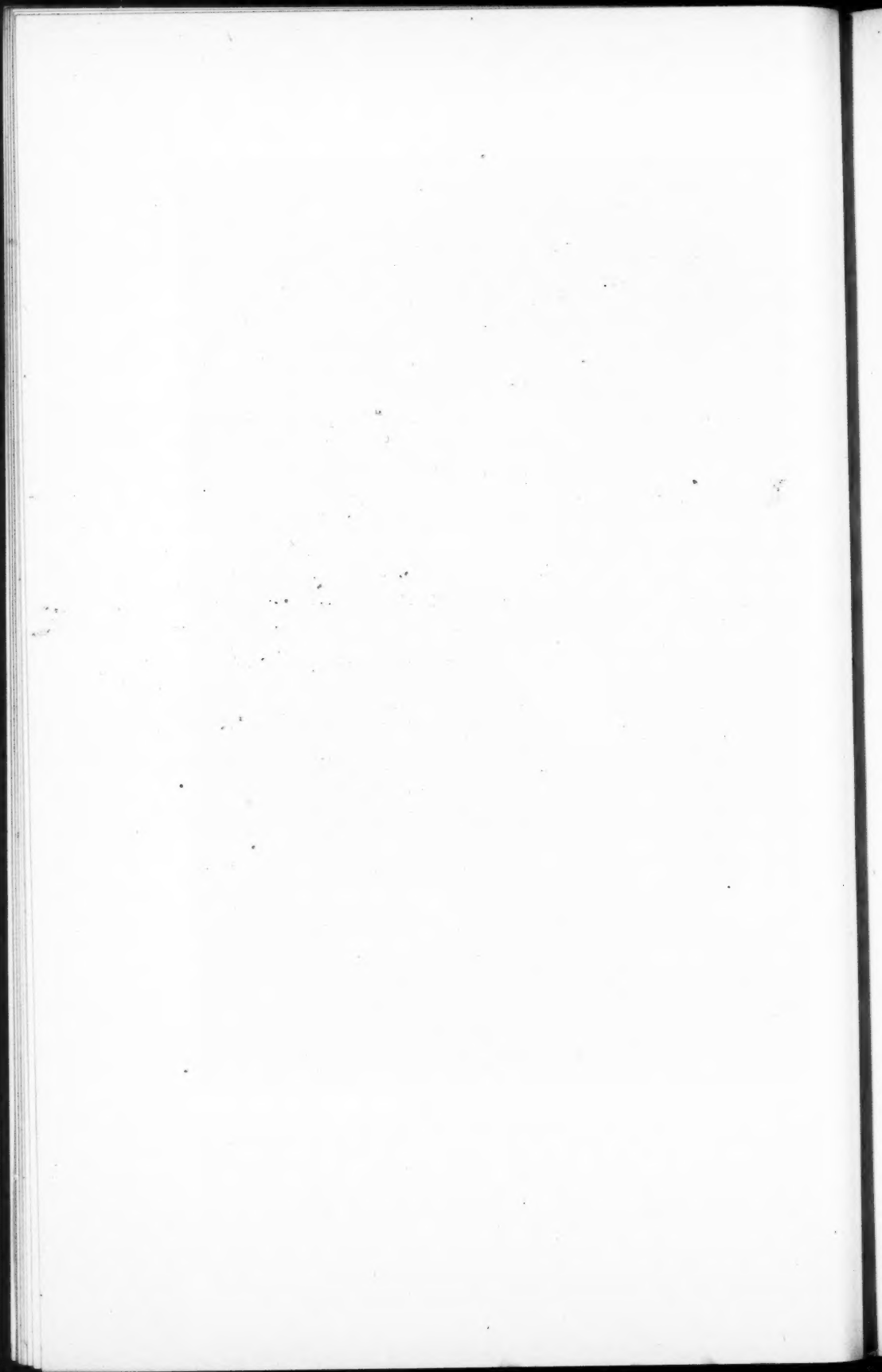
It will be remembered that there were four dwellings for professors, two on the north and two on the south side of the campus, erected at the same time the first university building, Mason Hall, was built. The President's house now on the campus is the only survivor of these four buildings. The



JONATHAN KEARSLEY

Regent of the University of Michigan from 1838-1852, for years Chairman of the Executive Committee. Major Kearsley was a veteran of the War of 1812 where he lost a leg in the battle on the Niagara front in 1814. After he settled in Detroit, 1819, he became one of the "town characters" of old Detroit. He was a Justice of the Peace in 1824, Mayor by succession on the death of Henry Jackson Hunt in 1825. Later he was Receiver of the Land Office.

This portrait of him is still in Detroit. The photograph was given to the University by *The Detroit News*.



bucolic condition of the campus in those early days is indicated not only by the threat of depredations from wandering cattle, but also in the provision for the purchase of wood, to be used by the students in their rooms. Students and Faculty men of the present day also may well wonder why it was necessary to conduct three recitations by candle light. Chapel was held at 5:30 or 6:30, according to the season, and the first class followed immediately, *before breakfast*. The report on the collections of student fees also reveals a rather parlous state of affairs, probably indicating that students were quite as impecunious then as they are now.

On February 25 Major Kearsley replied, insisting, quite properly, that the student fees be collected regularly. He encloses a copy of the proceedings of the Board of Regents, passed some three years before, which provided that the matter of the collection of room rents and fees should devolve upon the janitor. At that time the janitor was one Patrick Kelley, concerning whose picturesque personality many of the earliest alumni touch upon in their reminiscences. It was Pat Kelley whose duty it was to ring the bell, borrowed from the Michigan Central, to rouse the students in the morning. Report has it that the bell was not always sufficient, for he was said to have supplemented it by calling out, "Did yez hear the bell?" The financial arrangements with Pat, who used part of the campus for his farm, is also discussed perhaps a little testily by Major Kearsley, who seems to have been conscientious, although somewhat choleric. It will also be noted that the question of candles, despite those extraordinary class hours, was apparently not considered a proper university expense.

Detroit, February 25th. 1847

Sir,

The members of the Ex. Com. of the Board of Regents, residing at Detroit, have given their deliberate attention to the subjects embraced in your communications of the 28th ultimo.

They learn, with both regret and surprise, your information relative to matters, which the Ex. Com. had supposed

were heretofore explicitly provided for by the Board of Regents.

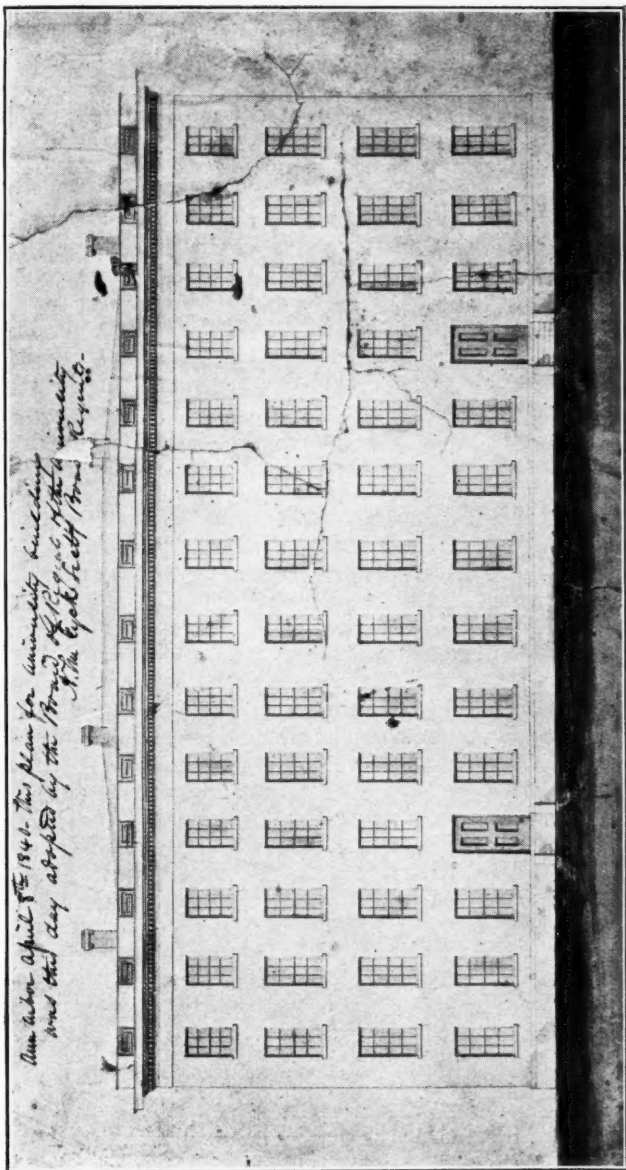
A Resolution, adopted by the Regents, at Ann Arbour, Augt. 12th. 1844, (a copy of which is enclosed) instructed the faculty to collect, in *advance* the entrance fee of ten dollars. As early as 1841, the Professors practised the principles of that resolution, as will be seen by their report, and also that of the Treasurer in different years. If Mr. Kelley has failed in this or any other duty devolving upon him by a subsequent resolution of the Regents, he is personally accountable.

That students rooms, or other apartments of the Un. building, are defaced & not repaired, surprises us, supposing that ample provision had been made heretofore to meet all such repairs, by the individual responsibility of students or by them collectively. And that even should the Regents have omitted to prescribe specific regulations, that the Faculty would, as matter of course, have, long since, provided against such contingency. —

Agreeably to your suggestions, we have allowed all the bills paid by Mr. Kelley, and authorize you, *in your discretion*, to *pay* the *unpaid* bills. We herewith return all the bills, paid & unpaid, to the end that all may be embraced in your future a/c with the Ex. Com.

A warrant has been procured & paid to the Chr. Ex. Com.; the amount has been, by him, deposited, \$258.56, in the Michigan State Bank, to the credit of S. H. Douglass, superintendent of University grounds & buildings, as per certificate herewith. An account has been opened by the Ex. Com. with the superintendent and he stands charged with this amt. \$258.56. The Superintendent is also *debited* with the amount, in the aggregate, of the a/c with P. Kelley & credited, in like manner, as per said account, herewith enclosed. This account will be subject to such future modification & adjustment as may hereafter be proper. We embrace it now, because the Superintendent can have no difficulty in introducing in his accounts, and the Ex. Com. desire to embrace all matters of accounts upon their books, devolving upon them under resolution of the Regents adopted Jany. 7th, 1847.

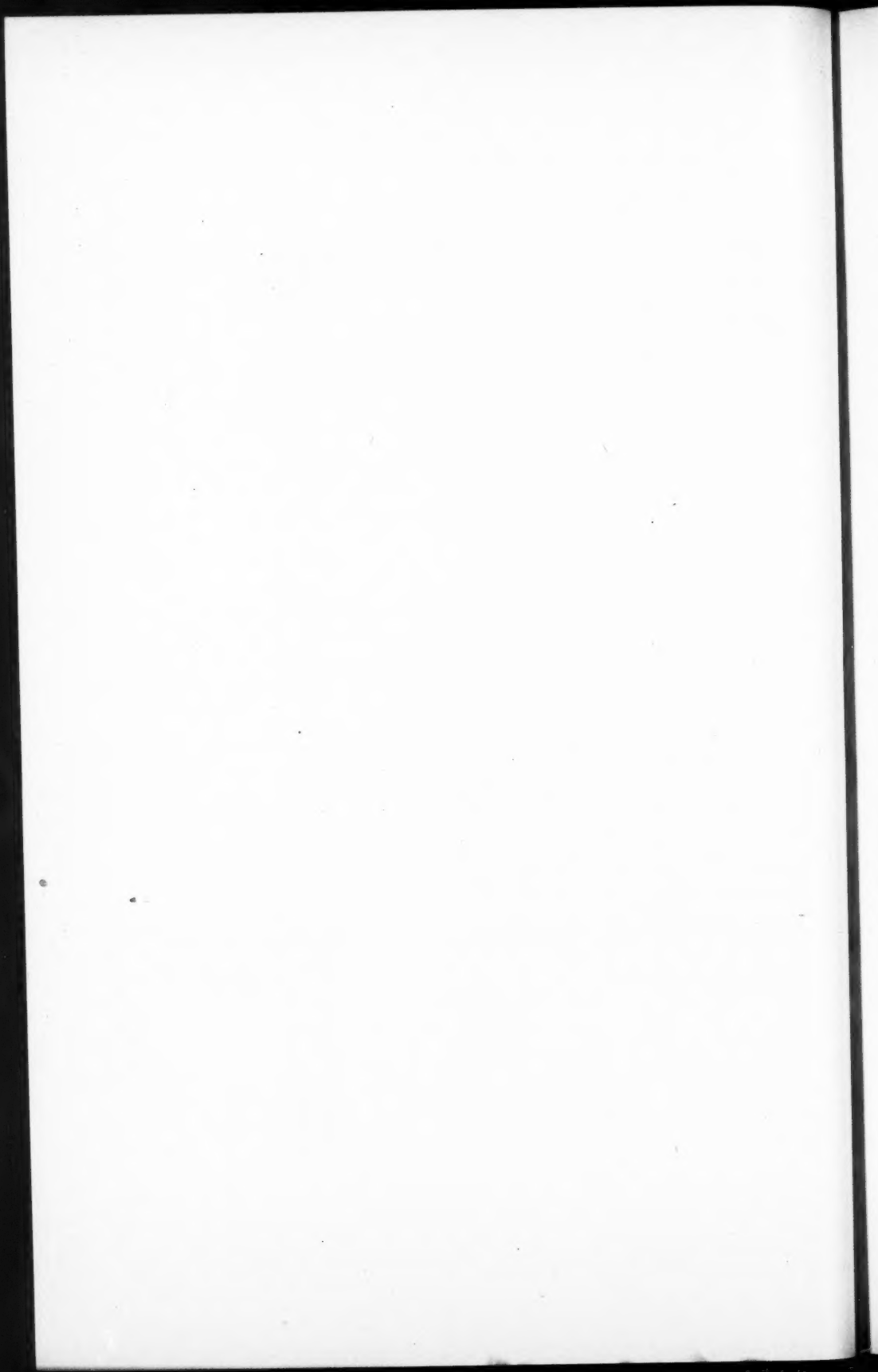
The Superintendent can draw for such amounts of the certificate of deposit as may suit his convenience, from time to time. This sum, as you will perceive, is intended to cover as well the unpaid bills (\$119.97) as the expenditures contemplated in your estimates, including the balance (\$10.16 reported by you as on hand. Your account curr. dated Jany.



THE ARCHITECTS SKETCH FOR THE FIRST UNIVERSITY BUILDING

The memorandum on this drawing, signed by Anthony Ten Eyck, Secretary of the Board of Regents from 1839 to 1845, reads: "Ann Arbor, April 8, 1840—This plan for University building was this date adopted by the Board of Regents of the University."

Since this drawing was found among the papers of Silas H. Douglass and later presented to the University by his daughter, Miss Louise Douglas, it is probable that this design was not only used for Mason Hall but also in the construction of the exactly corresponding South Wing, in 1849.



27th. 1847, forms the basis of the a/c opened with you by the Ex. Com.—the voucher therefore for the 11 cords of wood will be No. 1 and it is suggested that all vouchers shall be consecutively numbered, annually, for facilitating future reference. These, when presented by you, for allowance & settlement, will be correspondingly entered by the Ex. Com.

As regards the balance due to Mr. Kelley, you will perceive, that at *this time* he is indebted to the University, *if the stated account herewith be correct*. The allowance (\$50) the Ex. Com. are of the opinion will amply compensate him for his extra labour and expense of seed, beyond that of the labour of the *first* year, and the Ex. Com. deem it a very fair & liberal allowance, to give him *one half* the *nett* profit after paying *all* expense of labour, seed, etc., pertaining to seed, ploughing, etc. incident to the production of the crops of wheat, as well as harvesting, threshing etc. If the Com. have *misunderstood* you, when you say "In relation to the wheat, he" (Mr. Kelley) "had, after paying all expenses the first year \$211. The last year, after having leveled & seeded the land he barely cleared himself—then a future basis of settlement with Mr. Kelley may be proper. But, if his last crop was as profitable, that is, produced as much money as the first and cost no more, except leveling & seeding—then the Com. are of the opinion that \$50 will be full compensation for this extra expense.

The item of candles, as you will perceive, will not, in future be allowed, in estimating contingent expenses—this being provided for in another manner, by the regulations herewith.—

It is also hoped that the repairs of doors, locks, walls, etc. may be met by individual or general assessment on those, at least so far as they are still at the University, who committed the injuries.

We submit certain by-laws and regulations, which we commend to the attention of the Faculty and others to whom they pertain.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your obdt. servt.

J. KEARSLEY

Chn. Ex. Com. of
Board of Regents.

Dr. S. H. Douglass
Superintendent etc.
University

ENCLOSURE

Extract from the Journal of proceedings of the Board of Regents Aug. 12th 1844.

The Executive Committee to whom was referred the matters connected with the employment of the Janitor reported that he was engaged in & about the University in such employment as the making of fires ringing the bell & sweeping the rooms for which he receives from the Board Ten dollars per month & that he receives the same amt. in addition which is assessed upon & collected from the students for the use of the rooms.

On Motion

Resolved. That hereafter the Janitor shall be paid Twenty dollars per month for which sum it shall be his duty to devote his whole time in the discharge of such duties as the Faculty may require him to perform, and he shall further be required to collect the room rent from the Students & make a full report to the Board of Regents at the close of each term, at which time he shall pay over to the Treasurer of the Board, the amt. so collected, after paying his own salary & such other incidental expenses as may be authorized & approved of by the Faculty.

(A true copy) E. A. WILLCOX

Detroit Mar. 9th, 1847

Secy. Board Regts.

This letter apparently followed a meeting of the Executive Committee which was held probably at Detroit on February 25. At this same meeting they also approved the following series of measures:

Adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee on the Twenty fifth day of February A. D. 1847.

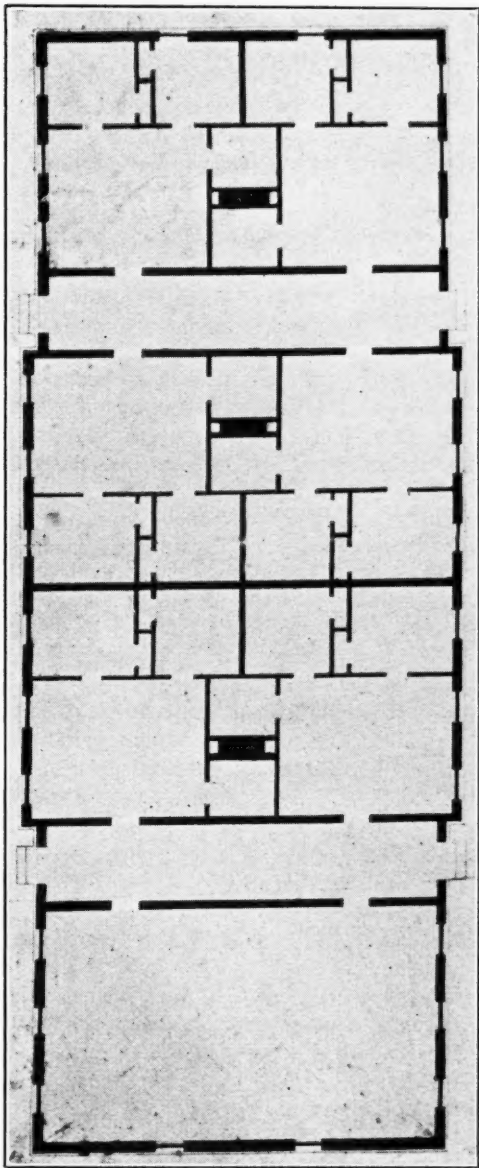
E. A. Wilcox,
Secy. of Com.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

DAMAGES

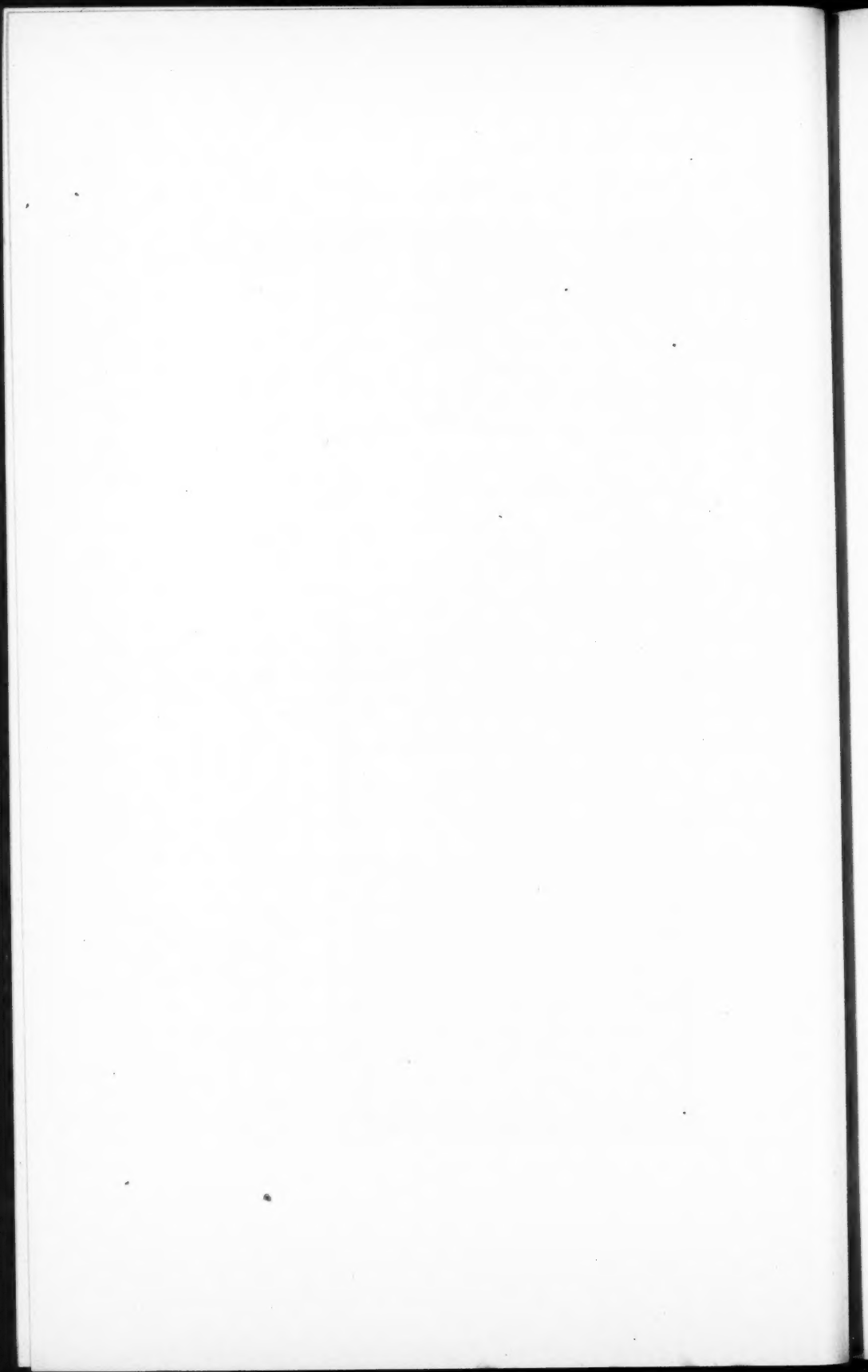
MODE OF ASSESSING AND COLLECTING THE SAME

1st When any damage shall be found done except by some inevitable visitation of Providence to the doors, locks, windows or other part of any chamber or study in the College, the per-



A FLOOR PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING

Among the Douglass documents now in possession of the University are two typical floor plans of the original University buildings. This one shows a large room, probably used as a chapel or museum, with six student suites. These were divided into a study, two rooms (one with no outside window), and two wood rooms at either side of the fireplace. These old divisions, of course, have disappeared, probably in Dr. Tappan's time when the building was utilized entirely for recitations.



son or persons to whom such chamber or study is assigned and belongs, shall make good the same except as provided otherwise in the next section.

2. Where damage is done to any chamber or study in vacation, or in the night during term time by a person unknown, it shall be charged to the whole body of students, provided the occupants immediately report to some member of the Faculty or the Tutor of the building in which the room is situated and satisfy him that it was done without their fault, and that they are ignorant of the person or persons by whom it was done.

3. The resident members of the College in the respective entries of the Collegiate building, shall be responsible for the damages done in the entry on which they reside except in cases where such damages can be charged to individuals.

4. Damages done to any other part of the College edifice or its appurtenances at any time shall be assessed on all the undergraduate students and be charged in their term bills for rent, except such damage be in a recitation room in which case it shall be charged to the class or classes who assemble in that room; provided always if the person or persons who were principals or accessories in doing any such damages, shall be discovered, he or they shall make full satisfaction for the same.

5. If any student or students shall have done any damage intentionally they shall be liable each to a fine of Three Dollars and fifty cents and to any other college punishment which the Faculty may judge the circumstances of the case shall require.

6. The President of the Faculty shall cause all damages of broken glass, injury done to stove pipes & otherwise, at the end of every term to be estimated by the Superintendent of the buildings and direct him to assess the same upon the Students as provided for by the above regulations & charge them in their rent bills.

7. The Faculty shall require every Student within one week after the commencement of each term to produce the receipt of the Superintendent for rent, damages and initiation fees as may severally be charged and where this is not done by any student it shall be the duty of the Faculty to inhibit him from attending any recitations or lectures with his class until it is produced. And the name of no student shall be forwarded by the Faculty to the Board of Regents as a candidate for the

first degree until the certificate of the Superintendent has been exhibited to the Faculty that he has paid all his dues.

INITIATION FEES & RENTS

1. Every student on entering College shall be required to pay the sum of Ten Dollars as an initiation fee, which money agreeably to the organic law is to be appropriated to the increase of the Library, after repairs are made in accordance with a Resolution of the Board adopted Aug. 12th, 1844.

2. Every study with its chambers shall be assessed the sum of five dollars per term to be equally divided among the students occupying the same.

3. The Faculty shall deliver before the expiration of a week from the commencement of each term, to the Superintendent a list of the names of all students both old & new entering at the commencement of each term, and subsequently as they may arrive within a week thereafter, with the particular numbers of the rooms they may severally occupy, which list they may require to be prepared and presented by the Librarian.

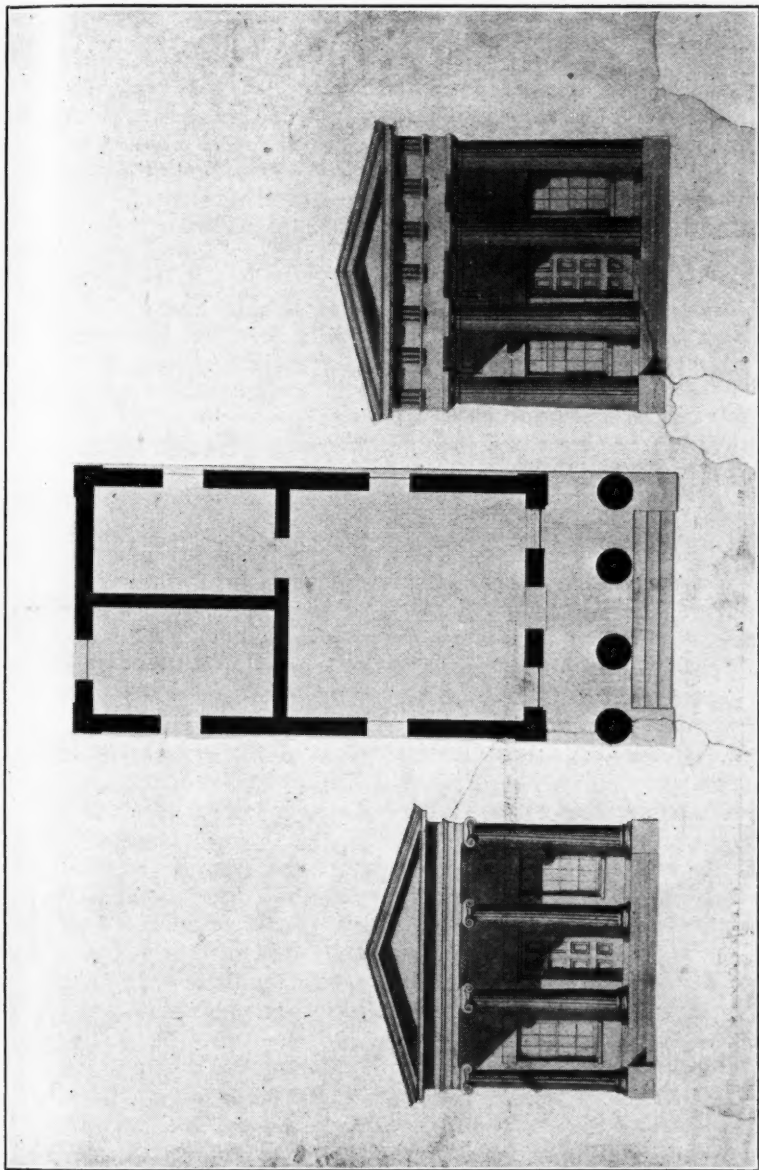
4. The students shall be duly & publickly notified by the Faculty in the prayer Hall when assembled daily during the first week after the commencement of each term, that before the close of the week they must exhibit to the president of the Faculty the receipt of the Superintendent for all charges made against him for initiation fees, room rent or damages as the case may be. Or in the event of failing to do so, that they be excluded from the recitations of their class till it is done.

THE SUPERINTENDENT

1. The Superintendent shall be appointed annually by the Board of Regents from among the members of the Faculty.

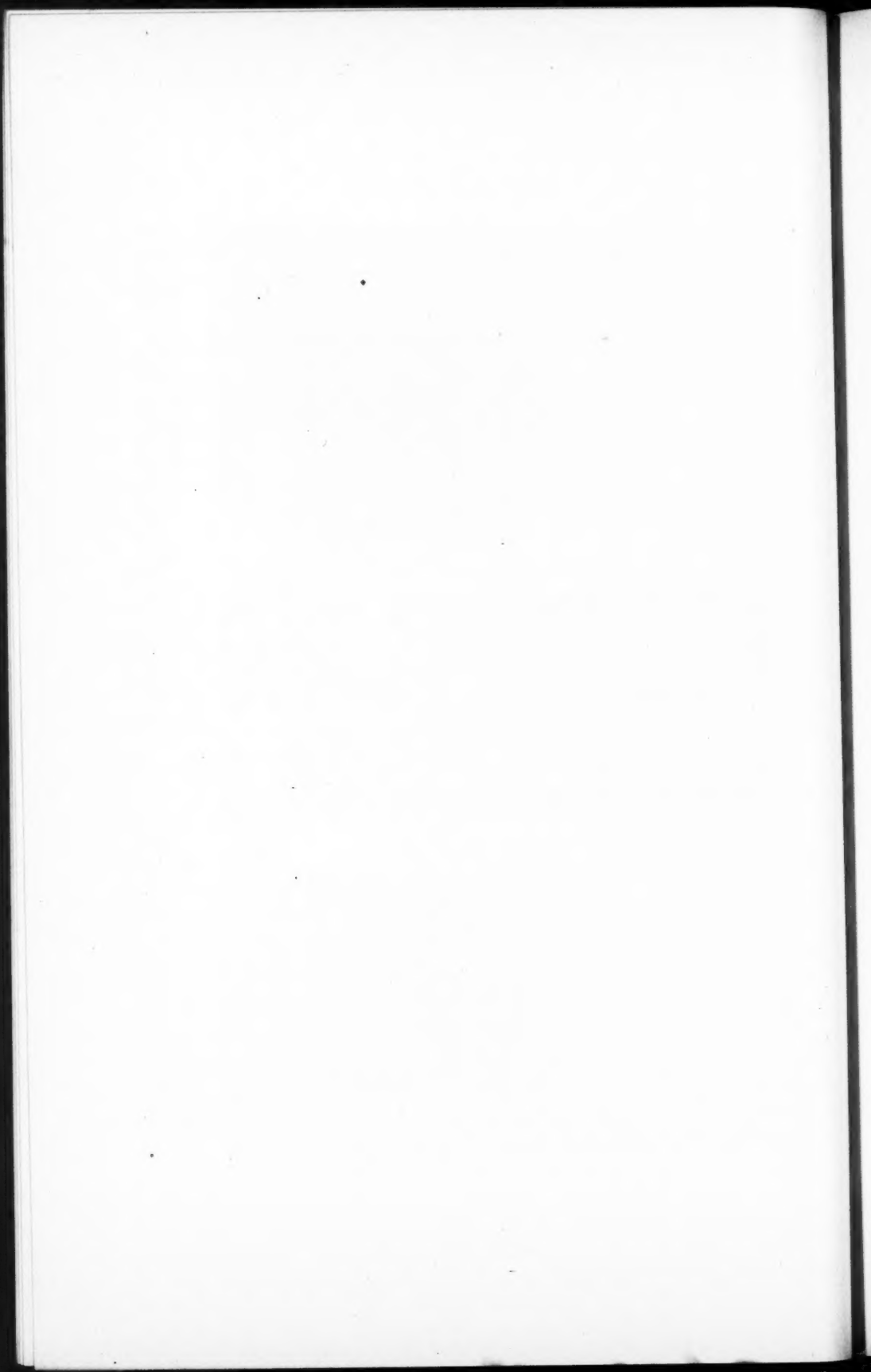
2. The duties of the Superintendent shall be to collect the initiation fees, room rents, damages, & other dues from the students; exercise a general oversight of the buildings and premises; attend to the improvement of the grounds & planting out of trees; estimate repairs; keep a general account of receipts and remaining in his hands, & the condition of all the College property; & for this purpose shall procure a book in which an account current shall be kept with the Executive Committee.

3. Besides the ordinary damages to be assessed as provided for by the above regulations, the Superintendent shall immediately before the annual meeting, appointing with him if he



DESIGN FOR A BUILDING

Although this sketch found in the Douglass papers has been called a design for the Medical Building because of its severe classic style, there is no indication as to what were to be the uses of the building. It is obviously too small for the Medical Building, which was three stories high and much broader. It may have been meant as a hall for a student society or fraternity. The drawing is beautifully executed and may possibly have been done by Alexander Davis, of New York, who made the first sketches for the University in 1839.



deems it necessary one or more persons, inspect all the buildings, dormitories, & professors houses etc., and report to the Board at the annual meeting what repairs may be rendered necessary for the preservation of the buildings & appurtenances; & what damages may have accrued during the year, as well as those assessed on students and those arising from unavoidable causes.

4. In estimating the repairs & damages on professors houses the Superintendent shall be guided by the Resolution of the Board adopted Jan. 7th, 1847, (a copy of which has been furnished.

5. Where sudden damage accrues to any College edifice the President of the Faculty shall give notice to the Superintendent & require him to inspect & estimate repair & pay the same by individual or general assessment as heretofore provided for. The Superintendent shall ex officio inspect & set down in writing the state of every chamber and study at the beginning of every vacation, and likewise, of the buildings & appurtenances of the College and report the general condition of the property within a month after the commencement of the Ex. Com. of the Board of Regents together with the amount & particulars of general & special damages assessed upon & paid by the students severally.

6. The monies paid by the students for rent & damages shall constitute a fund in the hands of the Superintendent, to meet the current contingencies of Janitors wages and repairs.

7. Where damages are done during the necessary absence or sickness of the Superintendent requiring immediate reparation, the Prest. of the Faculty shall order them to be repaired & the actual expense shall be the rule to estimate & assess the damage.

8. No repairs additions or alterations shall be made in any chamber of the College or appurtenances of any chamber by any student or students but at his or their own expense & under the direction of the Superintendent on penalty of a fine not exceeding three dollars and fifty cents for each offense.

9. The chambers studies recitation rooms & entries shall be washed & cleaned during every vacation under the direction of the Superintendent, the expense of which shall be assessed equally upon the Students residing in and out of the building; that is, the expense of cleaning the chambers & studies on the several occupants; & of the entries & recitation rooms on all the students. When white washing of any of the apartments

shall be judged necessary by the Superintendent it shall be done under his direction & the expense of it paid as above.

10. The Superintendent is authorized to judge & determine whether the College chambers are fit for the reception of students & if judged unfit, no student shall be required to reside in such chamber until it shall be repaired & rendered fit to be inhabited.

11. The Superintendent shall inspect the stoves pipes & flues every two months during the season for fires & cause them to be cleaned or preserved from the danger of fire to the building—which expense shall enter into his estimate of damages.

12. The students shall not be allowed to hold meetings in the Chapel unless by authority of the Faculty or in presence of some members of the same.

13. The Superintendent shall provide candles or lights for the recitations of the classes, & the chapel exercises as required by the Faculty, but the expense of the same must be met by assessment on the students & collected as provided for in relation to rents & damages.

THE JANITOR AND HIS DUTIES

1. The Janitor shall be appointed by the Board of Regents on the recommendation of the Faculty & removable at their pleasure if at any time he should be found not diligent and faithful in the execution of his trust & in meeting their lawful requisitions.

2. He shall conduct himself toward the Faculty and students with all proper respect & hold himself ready to perform all the duties of his office as here laid down & such other services incident to it as the Faculty shall direct.

3. He shall observe entire secrecy with respect to the transactions of the Faculty or the Regents with which in the discharge of his duties he may become acquainted.

4. He shall ring the bell as often & at such hours as the Faculty may direct & also on all public occasions as he may be instructed by the Faculty or Board of Regents.

5. He shall in due season make all the fires in the lecture rooms of the professors & chapel, whenever and at whatever hours any of the professors shall direct; and he shall regularly every night see that all fires in the rooms are carefully secured. He may perform the same service at a reasonable rate of which the Faculty shall be the judge for any of the students at their own expense to be paid to him by them who lodging

in the college building may wish it, or any other services not inconsistent with his own duties & forbidden by the Faculty. And he is strictly charged with prohibiting every person from the Town from entering the building for such purpose.

6. He shall regularly three times a week, sweep the stairs entries & passages, recitation rooms & chapel; & once a week the Library & Museum, and see to preserving them in neat & clean order.

7. The building shall during vacations be under his strict care & all ingress & egress of students, except with some officer or by written permission of a professor during such times is to be peremptorily prohibited by him.

8. The above Rules & Regulations shall be read once a month during each term at a meeting of the Faculty for the better remembrance & enforcement of the same.

There are some suggestions in the above rules which indicate that the students were in the habit of breaking into the building on divers and sundry occasions. Alumni memories of that period tell of a wagon and load of wood set up on the top of a building, the chapel filled with hay, and a calf in Professor Winchell's class-room. A memorandum preserved among the papers in Dr. Douglass' handwriting gives a list of the students, together with the room rents and fines paid for the third term in 1848. The rooms are numbered consecutively and each student is assessed \$2 for his room. Keys at 75c are charged against some of them, while others pay for broken glass at the rate of 8c a square. Three students are charged 37½c each for damages to a door. It is interesting to note also that in the bill of sundries taxed to students there is a charge of \$8.50 for candles. There is also a bill of 75c for bolts to doors broken open, and one dollar for hanging the bell, possibly the result of a student prank for which the bell seemed to serve as a prolific source.

It will be noted that in the extracts of the Board of Regents for January 8, 1847, the sum of \$5,000 was voted for the erection of what is now the south wing of old University Hall. As Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, Douglass naturally had a large responsibility in its planning and building. The next few letters deal almost exclusively with details of its

construction. Included in the documents is a memorandum of materials "required to erect and inclose university dormitory." The size and dimensions of every piece of timber necessary is noted, indicating the meticulous care with which Dr. Douglass went into the matter. His unfamiliarity, however, with some of the details of construction is revealed when he spells "joice." A young man of thirty-one at the time, he was obviously unfamiliar with many of the details of building.

The following letter is apparently a reply to a letter accompanying the bill of materials. It indicates the qualifications of Major Kearsley for his task and the thoroughness with which he went into details, despite the trouble it gave him. It will be observed that the old spelling "Ann Arbour" is followed by Kearsley.

Detroit, May 1st. 1847.

Dear Sir,

I wrote you, some days since, expressing apprehensions, that your *length* of doors sills (cut stone), might be erroneous. Supposing the hall doors to have *four* feet opening, I think the sills may require to be *longer* than four feet. The stone cutter wishes to know the *length* of the 8 corner stones, with the other dimensions, not given in your bill of materials.

I would add, that I am not *anxious* about the contract for *lime*. I wish you to go to the *stone lime* region and, if you find, on full enquiry, that the lime made there is of undoubted good quality and *well burnt*, so that it will all dissolve & so *warranted*, you will contract at 25 cents per bushel, delivered at the University grounds. If you cannot thus contract, with the *certainty* of its being delivered, part at least, in time for the mason to begin work early in June upon the stone foundation, I deem it safer & better & perhaps, in the end, more economical, to purchase here at 5/ per barrel, of 3 bushels, delivered at the Detroit depot, and transport it to Ann Arbour. There will be one advantage in such event, the lime can thus be furnished fresh, and therefore better, from time to time as needed; & with undoubted *certainty*, as to *bond timber*, I am unable to *imagine* how timber 4 x 6 can be built in a 12 inch wall of brick unless by *clipping* or shortening all the adjoining brick. All bond timber in brick walls here, are two by four, 2 x 4, that is, one brick in thickness & one in breadth;

four inches, upon the walls, is certainly sufficient for the joist & a greater width of bond timber in the wall must very much injure it in the event of a fire which would consume the bond timber. Be pleased to give me your views and explanation.

I will thank you to answer the various items of this communication in detail as soon as you conveniently can do so. The inconvenience, not to say impropriety of appointing (on the part of the Regents) a building at Ann Arbour, must be my apology for so often troubling you. The task is certainly to me a most irksome & troublesome one, and one neither desired nor solicited by me. I will however, to the best of my judgment, endeavour to execute the trust.

Very Respectfully
J. KEARSLEY
Chrn. Buildg. Com.

Dr. S. H. Douglass
Supt. etc.

In the next letter the misunderstanding regarding the timbers, probably due to his inexperience, is cleared up by Douglass. He has also noted the correct spelling for "joists."

Ann Arbor, May 4, 1847

Dear Sir.

Yours of May 1st is recd. I have measured the length of the door sills (cut stone) & find them to be——. The length of the eight cornerstones is—— thickness——.

I hope to start for the lime district this P.M. & will ascertain what can be done. On my return I shall visit Detroit & will explain the whole. The lime as near as I can learn is the very best quality & perhaps can be had for less than 2/——

I think we have been labouring under a mistake on the subject of Bond timber, from a disagreement in the meaning of the term "bond." In my bill I intended the timbers to go in the wall over the windows (inside) & as such, it is correct. I included no item for timber to rest the joist upon because the mechanics informed me that there was always waste timber in the working of the carpenter work to supply these pieces. This is my explanation. If however you wish to supply this, it will take 1680 feet 2 x 4 common stuff.

Yours Respectfully
SILAS H. DOUGLASS
Supt.

Maj. Kearsley
Chr. Building Com
Detroit

On the next day a letter from Kearsley to Douglass settles the discussion. The reference to the planting of one hundred maple trees is of particular interest, since this is one of the first records of successive efforts made to build some beauty into the forty acres of the former Rumsey farm which is now the campus of the University. The old Regents' reports show an appropriation, in March 1840, of \$200 to be expended in planting trees under the direction of Dr. Houghton, but there is no record of the expenditure of this sum. Six years later the committee on ornamenting the university grounds reported that it had found it impracticable to plant trees on account of the wheat sown by Kelley in accordance with a previous agreement with him. It is very possible, therefore, that this shipment of trees represents the first effort in this direction.

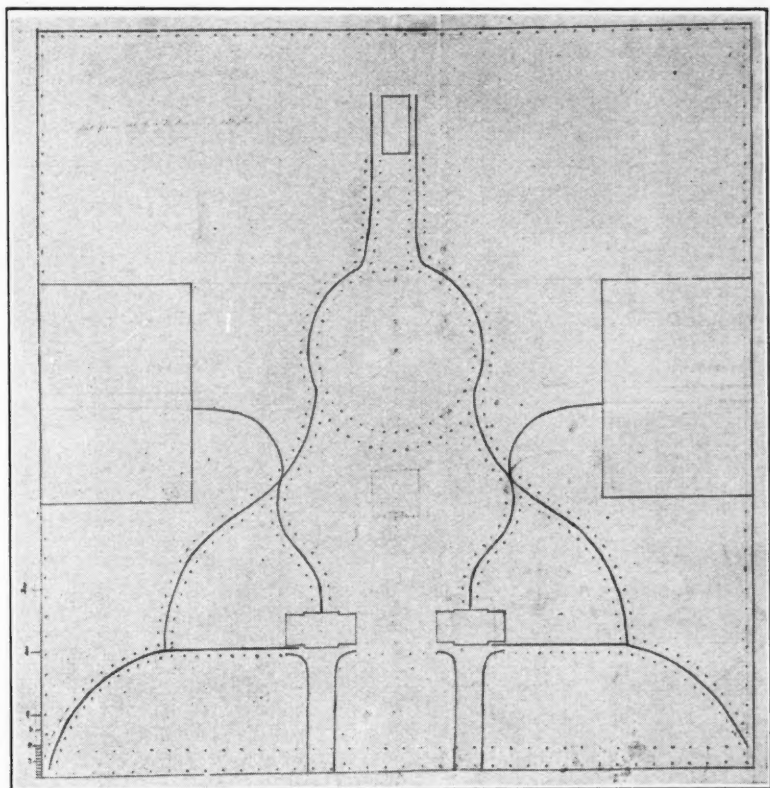
Where these trees were planted is not known and it is safe to say that they have disappeared, as there are few if any silver leaved maples on the campus at the present time. Some seven years later Dr. Edmund Andrews laid out a new plan for landscaping the campus when he was Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and over 1,000 trees were planted. In 1858 the citizens of Ann Arbor and the senior class co-operated in the movement and later additions were made under Professor Andrew D. White who tells of his efforts in his "Autobiography."

Detroit, May 5th. 1847.

Dear Sir,

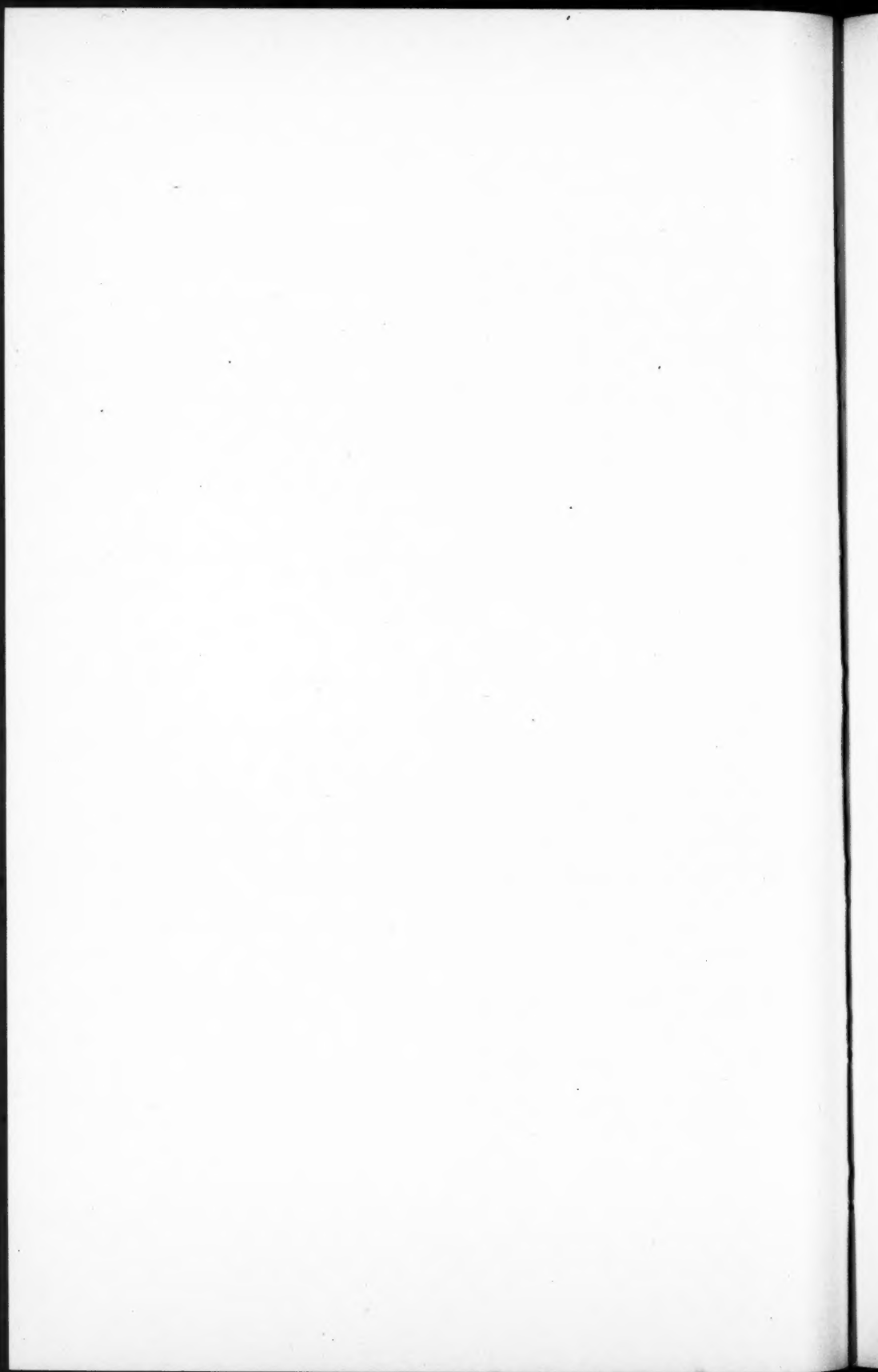
You will please to contract at once with Mr. George H. Ford, for the delivery of the stone. His proposal is 50 cts. per perch. He also proposed to dig the ditch for foundation, but the *digging* is included in the *mason* work.

I am this day advised that 100 silver leaved maples have been shipped from Buffalo, by order of Rev. Geo. Duffield. I presume they will be directed to Ann Arbour and you will have the charge of planting. Will you make enquiry, through



THE FIRST CAMPUS PLAN

While the above sketch found in the Douglass papers is undated, it almost certainly was made about the year 1850. The two wings, Mason Hall and South College, are shown with the old Medical Building at the east. The two rectangles on either side indicate the plots set apart for the faculty residences. It is very probable that at least some of the planting mentioned in Dr. Douglas' letters was done according to this plan, though few if any of the trees survive from this first effort. The rectangle lightly indicated near the center of the sketch probably represents the old barns and wood yard.



your janitor that they may not be injured before you receive and plant them. This subject however and that relating to Kelley, I have left with Dr. Pitcher and Mr. Duffield, my building perplexities being my share of labour. I presume Dr. Pitcher has written or will write in full as to Kelley, a new janitor etc. as we have all agreed in that matter. I shall order the 2 x 4 timber for bonds. The timber over the windows, doors etc. are called *lintels* by our carpenters.

Very respectfully,

Your obdt. servt.

J. KEARSLEY

N. B. If another contract, in duplicate is necessary for Mr. Ford you will write it, let Mr. Ford & his *secretary* sign it & you can then forward it for my signature. J. K.

Pat Kelley's services as Janitor were terminated in the following letter from Dr. Zina Pitcher, and the employment of George Allmindinger* was authorized as the University *factotum*.

Detroit May 4, 1847

S. H. Douglass, Supt. etc.

In order to carry into effect the views of the Board of Regents who directed (in Jan. last,) the Janitor to lodge in the University building after the expiration of the term then just commenced, as well as with reference to the final settlement of his account, the members of the ex. com. who reside in Detroit, have directed me to give him notice, through you, that his period of service expired with the close of the term just now ended. You are also authorized to employ, subject to the approval of the Board of Regents, Mr. George Allmindinger in the same capacity & on the same terms, \$20 per month. The suggestion of Gov. Mundy is concurred in so far that the Ex. Com. will sanction the payment of his (Kellys) account as arranged by the Governor at \$145.14 provided that Mr. Kelly execute to you an approved obligation that he will, whenever required by the Superintendent of U. Grounds, perform such an amount of labor as shall be regarded a fair equivalent for the profits he derived from two years cultivation of the University grounds. In adjusting this amount you will have reference to the statement heretofore made by Major K. which

*The name is spelled this way in all the records, though it is now "Allmendinger".

is supposed to be in your possession. If Mr. Kelly thinks these terms too hard, there will be no obstacles interposed to prevent an appeal to the Board at its annual meeting.

When the duties required of the Janitor were prescribed by the Board in January last Mr. Kelly's past services & general good character so far governed its action that it was ordered that the Janitor should not be required to sleep in the University building until after the close of the winter term, when the members understood he had made his arrangements for leaving their employment. He will see then that the action of the Com. is based upon the sentiment of the Board & that the com. are moved by no unkind feelings towards him.

The Sec. was some time ago directed to forward you a copy of the regulations in relation to the admission of Students, the duties of Sup. of Buildings, Janitor etc.

Very Respectfully Yours
Z. PITCHER of
Ex. Com.

Further details regarding the construction of the new building are set forth in the following letter from Major Kearsley.

Detroit, May 13th. 1847

Dear Sir,

I yesterday received a letter from Mr. Christiancy informing me, that after being delayed some days by the illness of J. J. Godfrey Esq. he had seen his father & brother and that I may consider his contract absolute and may send him a contract executed in behalf of the Regents; this I will do to-day.

As I know not how soon Mr. Christiancy may begin to deliver lime, I have requested the Eagle Mill Co. to send out, yesterday, some common boards, part for a lime house and the remainder for scaffold boards. I suppose boards 12 feet long & say 7 feet high will be space sufficient for a lime house, covered with boards 16 ft long, slope roof. I ordered a few pieces 4 x 4 scantling to support floor & roof & for corner posts. You will please to have this house prepared immediately to be ready for the lime as Mr. Christiancy may deliver. Its location you remember, as wished for by the mason, say 20 feet in rear of the rear wall, about equal distance between rear doors, or the centre of building & to have the sand deposited nearer the rear wall and on either side of lime house.

I sent you, enclosed, on saturday, a letter from a *Mr. Scott* relative to plan of cornice & estimate for carpenter & joiner work, I have no answer, will you please see to this. I have a letter from Mr. Gregory relative to the carpenter & joiner work. I am at a loss what to determine as to this whole matter. I am unwilling to close a contract without any understanding as to the work to be done. I have no plan of *balustrade* or *cornice*, I do not know whether the frames of windows are *boxed*, that is, prepared for pulleys & weights—is the roof *hipped* or a regular common comb roof—in a word I know nothing of the entire matter of this work & will not contract until better informed. Will you get & communicate this information. Again Messrs. Gregory & Schyler have their respective friends, who recommend respectively in unmeasured terms, as between them can you decide disinterestedly. I think I will go out to Ann Arbour *next week*, if I can possibly leave my matters here, and then determine in this matter.

As to *tin* for roof, I have concluded to send to N. York myself for the tin & thus secure the best quality, will you see H. W. Goodrich & Co. and learn if they will deduct the *cost & transportation of tin* from their proposal of \$10 per square for preparing & laying the roof *ridged* & made as per a *model* I will furnish. I wish the nails to be tinned, which is a trifling labour & soon done; the tin is 14 x 20 inches, one nail to each sheet of tin, secured by a tin strap folded with the tin. I hope to make a roof that shall be permanent & water proof. Please say, as above noticed whether the roof is *hipped* or how framed.

Will you take this letter &, having obtained all information, answer *seriatim*.

I have made arrangements & have now *cash* at command, I hope beyond contingency, to the amt. of \$3,000—should I be able to see you at Ann Arbour, we may make such arrangements as will be best to meet expenditures.

Dr. S. H. Douglass
Supt. etc. etc.

Yours respectfully
J. KEARSLEY
Chn. Building Com. Etc.

In the following letter Dr. Douglass answers *seriatim* as requested. The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds had his difficulties as well as the Chairman of the Executive Committee in Detroit. While much of the subject matter of these letters may appear trivial, it has value for the insights given

into the relations with labor and contractors and methods of building eighty-five years ago.

Ann Arbor May 18th 1847

Dear Sir.

Yours of the 13th was recd yesterday & also the lumber. I will have the lime house prepared immediately. I send you inclosed the information desired in relation to the building. As to Messrs. Gregory & Schyler, I am at a loss what to say. Mr. Gregory I have very little acquaintance with. I have at different times heard his work spoken of with considerable discredit and my advise would be, to be very cautious with him. He may be a very good man, but public opinion is very much against his work. He has been here, but a short time & has done but few jobs, those are said to be inferior work. This is probably true. I would prefer however that you should see and judge for yourself & should you come out next week I will show you his work & that of others. I know of no better way of judging men. Mr. Schyler has been here for a long time and is said to be a good workman. This is probably true. I feel some considerable delicacy in passing upon the work of these men. In so large a contract the temptation to shave is very great. (They may cheat when they have never done so before (crossed out) Besides I am obtaining the ill will of all who do not get contracts & their friends. I find already a community at war with me, headed by R. S. Wilson Esq. I feel however no disposition to shrink from my responsibility which the best interests of the University or my duty demand, feeling confident that I shall be sustained by the Board of Regents.

Messrs. H. W. Goodrich & Co. will deduct the cost & transportation (of) the tin in case it is obtained at as low a rate as they could purchase it.

There is so much difference in the quality of the work done by the mechanics would it not be a good plan to have the carpenter work done in separate jobs or a part by the day. In this manner you would secure better work & at nearly the same price. If you can arrange your affairs so as to visit Ann Arbor in a few days it would be greatly to your advantage.

One word in relation to myself. I have calculated upon starting for Lake Superior the last of this month in case you should release me here. I wish then you would fix upon someone here to superintend the work etc. as soon as you can conveniently and thus permit me to be off.

Supposing that the Un. will not be able to furnish more Prof. houses I nearly concluded upon erecting a small house myself this summer. Would there be any objection to my giving you a small bill of lumber & thus obtaining it at the same cost & transportation as the materials of the Un. I(n) this way I may save something to myself which in my circumstances would be an object.

The plan & specifications inclosed I had prepared by Mr. Rose (partner of Mr. Wines) with great care & you may rely upon their correctness all the working plans of the present building are either lost or destroyed.

Yours respect.

S. H. D.

Maj. Kearsley

A memorandum of the proceedings of the Board of Regents of August 14, 1847, includes among other items the appointment of George I. Allmindinger, as Janitor, at a salary of \$264 a year. The following actions were reported:

Resolved. That the Janitor be requested to perform the duties of assistant Librarian.

Resolved. That the Professors be requested to arrange their several duties themselves & report the same to the Ex. Come. and if this cannot be done the Ex. Come. are hereby authorized to arrange & prescribe the course of recitations, to stand until the further action of the Board.

Resolved. That the resident members of the Faculty only be eligible to the office of President of the Faculty.

Allmindinger, as assistant librarian submitted the official report on the Library in July 1848.

Probably many letters passed between Major Kearsley and Dr. Douglass during the summer, but the next letter in this collection was dated October 21, 1847, and deals, among other things, with the water supply for the University.

Detroit Oct. 21st. 1847

Dear Sir,

I have received yours of 19th. inst. & immediately forwarded \$500.

You will please to pay Mr. Evans the balance due for so many brick as may be needed to complete the building. I told Mr. Evans that I had no objection to his *storing* the surplus

brick he has made on the University ground, but that I do not feel authorized to pay for them now; that this would be matter for the future decision of the Regents. You will therefore inform Mr. Evans that if he stores them on the Un. grounds, he must see to it that they be secured against all injury from the weather, as the Regents will certainly not pay for brick that may be unfit for building purposes at such time as the Board may require them.

I deem the matter of a permanent supply of water of too much importance for any action until every information practicable be obtained. You will therefore be pleased to pursue your enquiries. I wish you to submit the matter of the spring N. W. to the attention of the council or trustees of the village of Ann Arbour. Perhaps that board could adopt measures that might be advantageous to the village, & might facilitate or secure the right of way; e. g. the Regents might construct the aqueduct of such capacity as to afford a supply of water sufficient for the Un. grounds & also for the village. The trustees of the village might aid in procuring the spring and right of way etc. etc.—I think it would be premature to adopt measures as to the species of machinery, size of tubes etc. until every possible information preliminary be obtained.

Are you satisfied that the Brown's springs (those I mean, the right to which can be purchased) will afford water sufficient for our purposes, including the propelling machinery for its conveyance to the Un. ground. What apparatus would you recommend for propelling the water through the pipes? Be pleased to give what attention you can, aided by books or other means of information, to this matter, and communicate your results to me as soon as convenient. I observe that a water ram was put in operation at the late N. Y. agricultural fair at Saratoga, can you correspond with some one, of character to be depended on, as to the results with all details necessary to our purpose.

I will send you, forthwith, a keg of nails suitable for the walks, you will please to obtain 1 & ½ inch oak plank, I think the one & an half inch as good or better, if of oak, than two inches thick. The plank should be not less than 12 ft. long and one foot wide not wider; two plank will be laid abreast, so that the walk will be two feet wide. Scantling, of *oak* will be cut say 10, 12, 14 or 16 ft. long, 3 by 4 inches in size, so laid as to allow the plank to rest at the ends each two inches on the scantling, the latter, of course cut into pieces two feet long. One piece of scantling in the middle of the length of plank, if

12 feet, will be sufficient, if 16 ft. long, lay 2 of these pieces of scantling. My estimate of the plank is ... and of the scantling ... feet. You will however make the estimate & be governed thereby. You will take care that *joints* be so made, that the end of but *one* plank terminates upon the same piece of scantling, unless at the beginning & end of a walk. Each 12 foot board or plank should have six nails. The plank & scantling should, if of oak, be *green*, where laid, otherwise the nails will not readily drive without boring & this would be a *bore*.

I would recommend the employment of common labourers to lay these walks. By first staking out the walks & using a line say 100 ft. long from stake to stake, it cannot require a mechanic to do the work. There is no necessity generally for sawing off the stub shot or ends, the roughness is readily removed with an adze or axe, that the ends be square is not important, and then timber is saved.

Very respectfully

Your obdt. srvt.

J. KEARSLEY

Chn. Ex. Com.

Dr. S. H. Douglass
Supt. of Grounds etc.
Un. at Ann Arbor

N. B. I omitted to say, that the Ex. Com. adopt the plan submitted by you, in behalf of the Faculty, although we think it might be improved. The walk designated from the new building it may not be necessary to construct until that building shall be finished.

Very respectfully,

J. KEARSLEY

Chn. Ex. Com.

The whereabouts of the "spring N. W." is unknown. Major Kearsley, however, asks about the "Brown's springs"; probably these were not the springs first mentioned, since the farm owned by Joseph Brown was on Main Street, southwest of the Campus, a few blocks south of the end of what is now Hill St., across Main Street. A memorandum preserved in the city abstract office dated 1849, shows that there was a good sized spring on this property, since provision was made for the sale of water rights for a "durable stream" of one-half inch.

Pictures of the campus taken many years after this time show the walks which were laid in accordance with the Major's meticulous specifications.

The requirements of the faculty families living in the University dwellings and the question of water supply evidently occupied a good deal of Major Kearsley's thought, as the following letters, written a few days later, show:

Detroit Oct. 26th. 1847

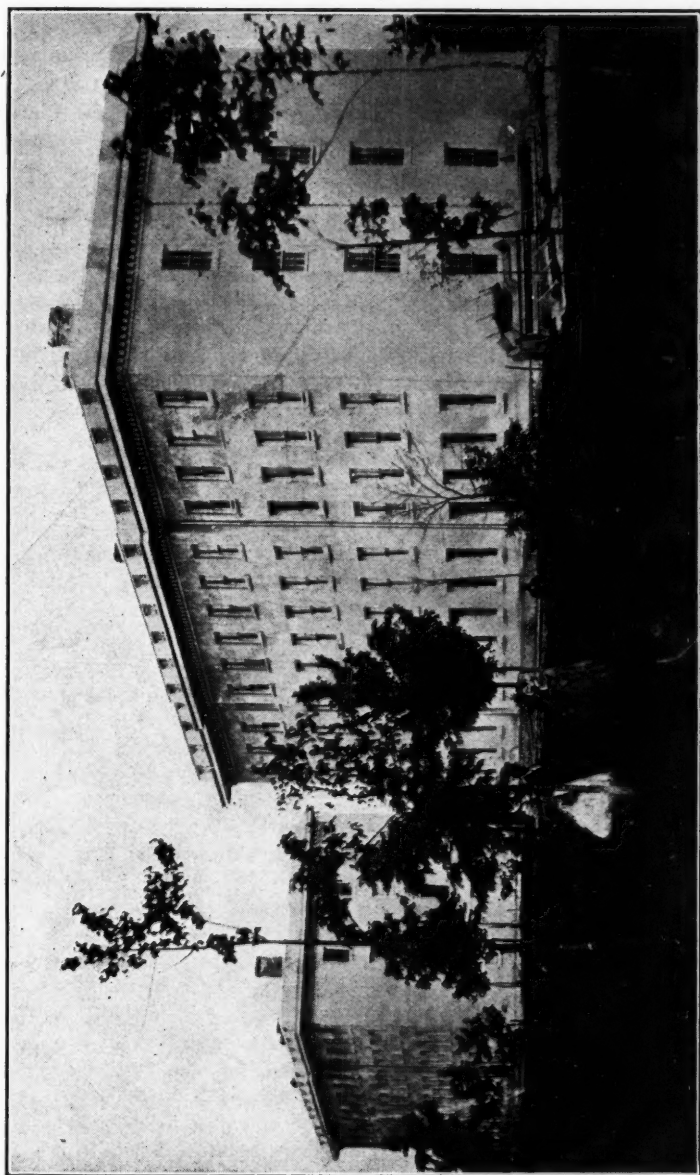
Dear Sir,

Your letter of yesterday is received. Allow me to advise you to *accept no proposal* for building Professor Agnew's wood house etc., unless of such person as you may be assured will faithfully & promptly fulfill. We have had experience of *lowest bidders* in the Fisher case to warn us against *advertising* for proposals & I regret you did not at once apply to those mechanics & those only in whom you have full confidence & contract accordingly. Take care to include three coats, or not less than two, of white paint in your contract & in all other respects similar to the building of the other professors.

On the matter of water, I would certainly prefer the Brown springs to any other, if there be sufficient water, I think the water ram supplies one-eighth that is 7 parts are used to propel the machine for the supply of one part. . . A gentleman from the vicinity of Phila. left my house this morning, who says that this hydraulic ram is introduced upon many farms in his neighborhood (& he is a farmer of Chester county) that for durability & cheapness it is preferred to all other modes. He thinks Mr. Birkinbine (an extract from whose letter to me I give you below) estimates lead, & perhaps iron pipe, too high. My opinion is, that this ram will supply more water in proportion to the impelling quantity than the wheel or perhaps any other mode. Yet I confess, I have not confidence in the durability of *valves* or that they may not be liable to get out of order very frequently. I am not prepared as yet to adopt or recommend any plan, as I wish not to experiment but to adopt a plan tested by fair & full experience.

Mr. Birkinbine replies to me as follows: "Mr. Hutchinson (a farmer of Montgomery Co) has a fall of 7 feet and raises the water about 25 feet. His arrangement cost him as follows

"Ram \$25—1½ inch cast iron pipe 30 cents per foot & this is the driving pipe, ⅝ inch lead pipe 12½ cts. per foot ½ inch



THE TWO BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY ABOUT THE YEAR 1860

Mason Hall on the left and South College, erected in 1849 under Dr. Douglass' supervision, on the right. This photograph is one of the earliest views known of the University. It was found in an album of the Class of 1861 left to the University by the late Henry M. Utley of Detroit.

lead pipe 8 cts per foot. This includes all the expense except digging. The water is delivered at both his house and barn."

"A ram, that with 8 feet fall would elevate 2000 galls. 50 ft. can be supplied for \$50—72 feet of driving pipe, 2 inches diameter, \$21.60 a 3 inch pipe \$65—4 inch \$80—5 inch, \$100 & so in proportion—smallest size \$18—1½ inch cast iron pipe can be supplied at 25cts. per foot. For supplying 2000 galls. in 24 hours, one inch lead pipe would be sufficient if the distance be not too great." etc. etc.

You have above the information given me by Mr. Birkinbine. I suppose him to be a respectable person, as he gives me reference to many gentlemen of character & science. I should explain to you that what is called the *driving* pipe, is that connecting the water of the spring with the machine or reservoir.

Your very respectfully,

J. KEARSLEY

Chn. Ex. Com. etc.

Professor S. H. Douglass
University
Ann Arbour.

Detroit Novr. 1st. 1847

Dear Sir,

On the subject of the *pump*, the Ex. Com. have been consulted and authorize me to instruct you as follows: You will either remove the pump & place in the well the former bucket rope & windlass, or if these or either of them, be lost or worn out, you will procure others; Or, if the interested professors prefer it, you will *expend* the amount necessary to replace the bucket, rope etc. in such repairs of pump as the professors may wish, provided they engage to meet the future repairs of the pump. The Ex. Com. have little faith in the durability of the pump even if repaired, yet they think that, if the logs, which you say are *burst* be securely banded with good iron bands, they will be stronger & better than new ones would be. We think these bands may be made & put on without taking the logs out of the well. Let the smith make as many bands, say of iron 2 inches wide & $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{4}{8}$ of an inch thick, with a half inch hole, near each end, through which, when closed on the log, insert a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bolt say 4 inches long with screw & nut on one end & a head on the other, thus the *band*, by means of the nut and screw, can be made to clasp, securely, the log; to prevent leaking, it may be necessary to calk the split. I would make band (picture). The Ex. Com. have

concluded as above because they want confidence in the pump & because they hope that water will, at no distant period be supplied above the surface by means of ram or other power.

Will you let me hear whether the stoves have arrived for professor Agnew and how they suit,—and especially also if you have made contract for the erection of the *wood-house* etc. Your contractor must make his own arrangements for all necessary materials, boards, paint, oil etc. This he will do more to his satisfaction than could be done by the Ex. Com. and you will see that all lumber is well seasoned & otherwise appropriate.

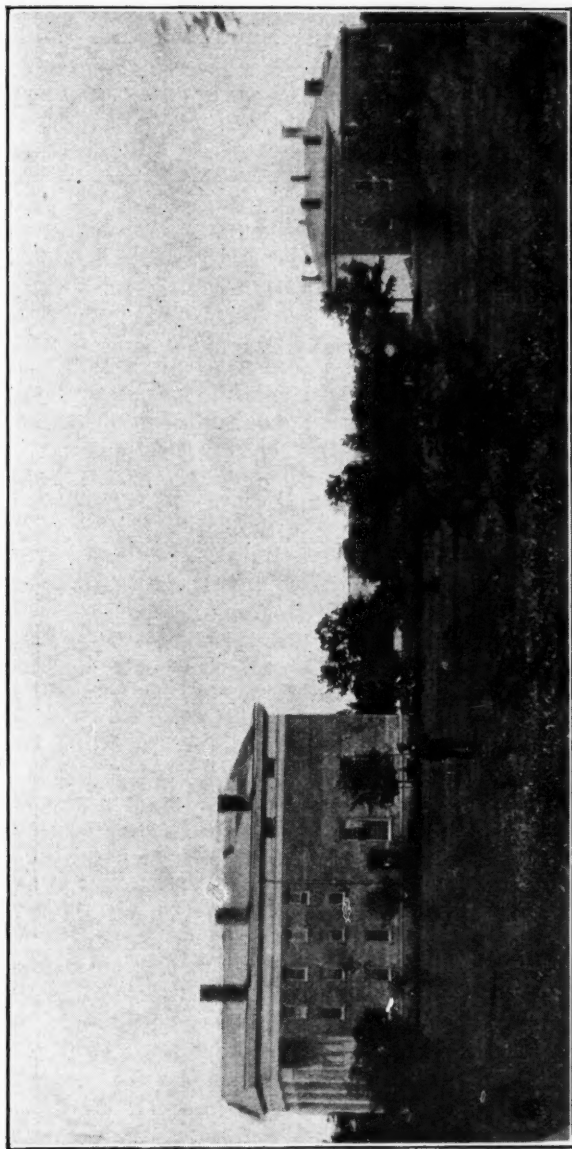
Yours respectfully,
J. KEARSLEY

Dr. S. H. Douglass,
Supt. Grounds etc.
University
Ann Arbour, Mich.

A note from E. N. Wilcox, Secretary of the University, dated January 26, 1848, informs Douglass that his annual report is accepted, and that his salary of \$200 as Superintendent of Grounds and fiscal agent of the Building Committee, is allowed. Dr. Douglass is also notified of his appointment as Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Medical Department, to discharge likewise the duties of Professor of Pharmacy and Medical Jurisprudence. He is informed, however, that the Medical Department will not be organized before 1849.

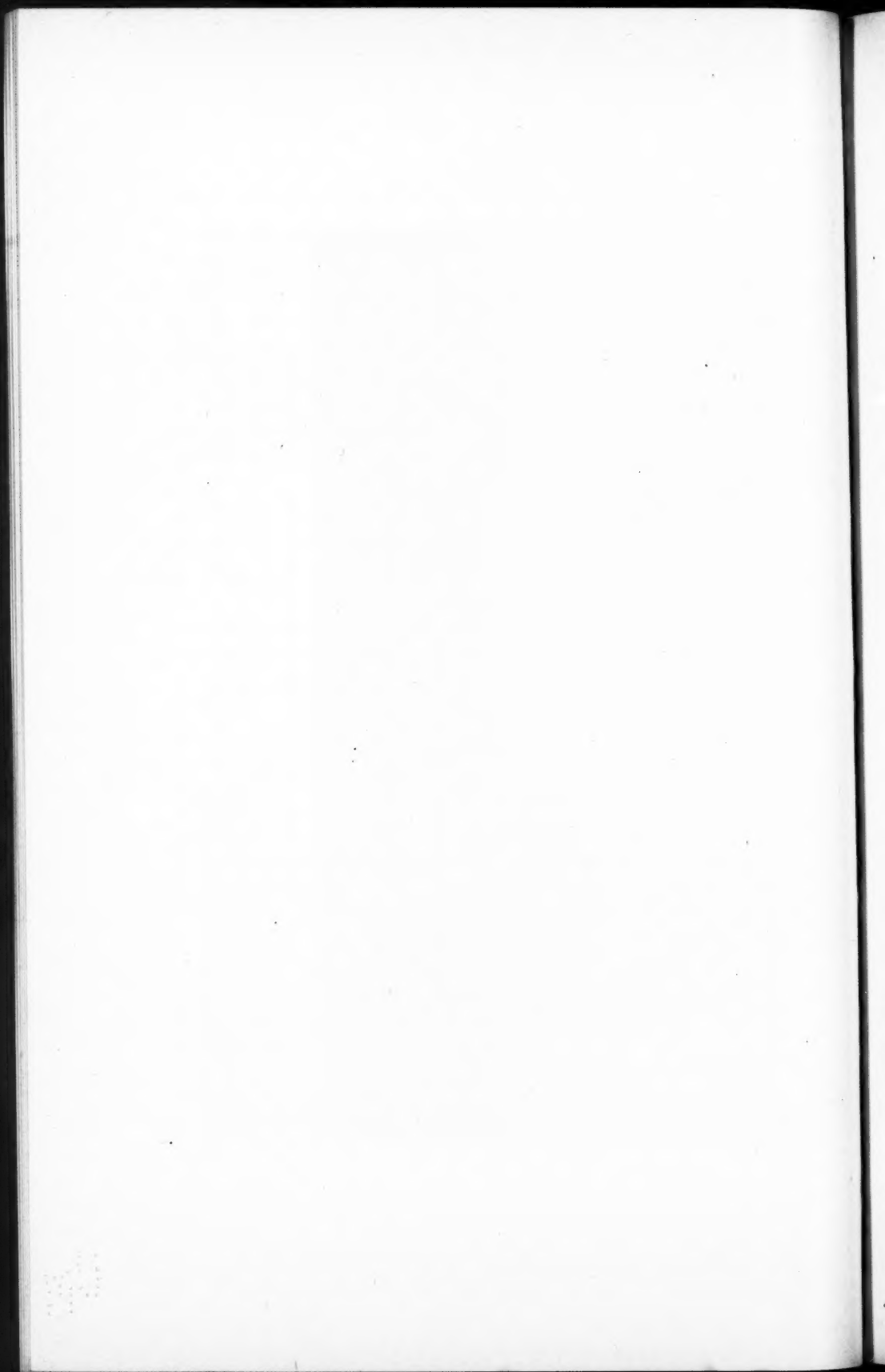
Early in 1848 consideration was given to the erection of a building for the Medical School. The drafts mentioned in the following letter were probably the architect's drawings recently found in Dr. Douglass' effects and given to the University by his daughter, Miss Louise Douglas. This was the first portion of the old Medical Building, with the classical portico, which was torn down in 1914. The site is now occupied by the University Physics Building.

A hint of an unknown quarrel between the University and Dr. Denton who was at that time a State Senator and was to become the first professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical School, is conveyed in the last paragraph.



THE OLD MEDICAL BUILDING AND THE FIRST CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

This early view, from the class book of '91, shows the old Medical Building as it was built by Dr. Douglass in 1850 before the later additions were made. The building at the right is the old Chemistry Laboratory, erected in 1887, also by Dr. Douglass, the first laboratory building of the kind in America. The old Medical Building, which stood approximately on the site of the present Physics Building, was torn down in 1914. Portions of the old Chemistry Laboratory still survive in the building now used as headquarters of the Departments of Pharmacology and Economics.



Ann Arbor Feby 16, 1848

Dear Sir—

Yours of the 15th is recd. The drafts I left you were drawn in part for a building 40 by 75 and a building 40 by 80. The ground plans were for 40 by 75. The 40 by 75 I explained to you would not be sufficiently large but that the 40 by 80 would answer. On the first floor there are two rooms in front about 15 by 15 & a hall between. These rooms are for apparatus. Immediately in the rear of these is the Laboratory proper 38 by 14. In this room all experiments will be prepared and should be provided with a lead or zinc floor. These rooms should be 11 or 12 ft. high in the clear. This last room or Laboratory is connected by sliding doors with the room in the rear. These doors should open a space of about 18 ft. The rear room is the audience room. The seats should devote about 8 in. each. This audience room to 14 ft. in the clear & 33 by 38. In the rear of this is a hall & stairs. On the 2d floor is a hall in the centre, with rooms each side of dissecting etc. In the front of the building above is the anatomical lecture room, with seats elevating from the center at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, lighted from the roof. This room should be 38 by 38 & 18 ft. high in the clear. This is very nearly as the plan I left you, but may deviate from it in some particulars.

I would suggest an improvement of the above. The lower rooms to remain as they are—with the exception of the stairs in the rear. Place the stairs in the front hall and the anatomical lecture room in the rear over the audience room of the Laboratory. Ascend the stairs and a hall will run from front to the rear with rooms on each side for Anat. Museum. Library or private rooms— At the termination of the hall would be an entrance to the Anat. Lecture room for the Prof. which would open directly upon the center. These front rooms will be say 9 ft. high in the clear. From this hall we ascend a second flight of stairs to a third floor, in which is a hall as below with rooms on either side for practical Anat. etc. These rooms also 9 ft. high in the clear. At the termination of the hall will open into the lecture room upon the highest seats, and students will descend instead of passing through the center, and thus give least interruption to the lecturer. You will perceive that by this arrangement the front half will be three stories and the rear half but two. For the Chemical Audience room & Anat. room highth is required for elevation of seats, & hence three stories may be obtained in front, with the same highth of wall, 33 ft. and an entrance in front instead of the

rear. It is very difficult to explain this matter by letter, more especially as this is a very complicated building. Should you desire it I will with Mr. Schuylers assist. have diagrams made & complete specifications according to the last suggestion—and will send them in or bring them as you may direct.

I see by the Adver. that *our* Senator Dr. Denton is at work to do all the mischief he can—This does not surprise me in the least. Knowing as I do the motives that influence him. I regret the loss of some of our best Regents, but there are some yet left beyond his reach.

Maj. Kearsley

S. H. DOUGLASS

The following letter from Major Kearsley deals with the construction of the Medical Building, the second building to be erected under Dr. Douglass' charge. One wonders whether workmen were always summoned by bells in those days and if this careful ringing of the bell interfered with the "arrangements" of Professors. The letter furnishes further light on labor conditions.

Detroit, Feby. 19th. 1848

Dear Sir,

Mr. Schuyler will purchase *whitewood* studding at \$9, or the highest \$9.50 per m. if to be had, otherwise to be furnished *pine* from Detroit.

The Building Com. determine *not to fur* for plastering external walls. Will you obtain *bids* from such masons as may be *relied on*, and from no others, for doing the stuccoing (the building Com. to furnish all necessary materials) per yard & communicate such bids.

The hours of labour—The University time (that there may be no controversy) shall govern. At seven A. M. the Janitor shall ring the bell three minutes, any labourer or workman, employed by the day, shall then commence work; if not at work within 15 minutes after 7 oclk. one fourth of a day shall be charged him as delinquent & so in proportion, and if *thus late habitually*, or three times in one week, he must be discharged, in your discretion as to his excuses.

At 12 M. the bell will again be rung, when workmen go to dinner. Again at one P. M. to resume work, and at six oc'k. to leave off for the day. These hours will regulate *for the*

present; being 10 hours per day. The building Com. however establish these hours only *for the present*, reserving expressly the privilege & right to increase the hours of labour at any time hereafter, if, in their judgment, the length of days or other circumstances render it expedient. Should the ringing of bell, at these several hours, interfere with the arrangements of professors for hours of recitation etc. you must adopt some other signals. I trust Mr. Schuyler will be especially exemplary in punctuality, as he must aid you in taking daily note of absences or of such as may be tardy. Of course such as work by the *piece* are not within these regulations.

In reply to yours of 16th inst. respecting plans of Laboratory, the Building & Ex. Com. have met today and determined, as at present advised, to locate the laboratory in the centre of the grounds north & south, and 150 feet from the fence on the *east* line, that is on what may be termed the *rear* or *east* side of the Un. grounds. You will please to measure & see how this will affect the *one acre* designated for the *cemetery*. You will please to communicate this opinion to Rev. Mr. Taylor and Gov. Mundy if the latter is at home, saying to them the members of the Ex. Com. *here* wish their views of this matter.

The *Building* Com. wish you to prepare, aided by Mr. Schuyler, all necessary plans, diagrams etc., additional to those you left with me—and also particular written specifications of number & dimensions of rooms, height of ceilings from floors, with every other estimate of stone, brick, lime lumber, nails, screws, locks, tin for roof, pulleys (for box windows) & weights, in short a careful estimate of the entire cost, including all labour of every description. This done, you will please to *visit Detroit*, with them. If the time be sufficient for their preparation, we suggest that you take the cars on Friday next, 25th inst., and, in the interim let us know when we may expect you. I have this day paid Mr. Evans \$200 on account of brick & informed him that he may not expect any further money until after we receive interest money in May next. You have therefore nothing to pay him. He informs me that he thinks he with another who engages with him, may probably have the contract for *stone*, & that it will suit them as well to furnish stone at any time in the summer as *now*. If you can postpone the delivery of the stone until June, you will do so, as I fear we cannot pay for them sooner than that month. As the Ex. Com. have (so far as the opinions of members here) expressed the unanimous location of the Laboratory, you can inform contractors for materials where these must be

delivered. I believe I have now embraced every item upon which you have desired a reply and remain, *for the present*,

Respectfully,

Your obd. Servant.

J. KEARSLEY,

Chn. Ex. & Buildg. Com.

Dr. S. H. Douglass
Supt. Un. Buildgs Etc.
Ann Arbour, Mich.

The only relic of the old cemetery on the campus is the monument, which now stands back of the Library, commemorating four early professors of the University, Douglass Houghton, the first Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, and the Reverend Joseph Whiting, Professor of Greek and Latin Languages, both of whom died in 1845; Rev. Charles Fox, Professor of Agriculture, who died in 1854; and Dr. Samuel Denton, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Pathology, who died in 1860.

The erection of university buildings did not comprise all of Dr. Douglass' duties as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, as the following letter from the Major and a resolution of the Regents reported by the Secretary, show.

Detroit, July 24th. 1848

Dear Sir,

I have, this afternoon, seen Mr. Jno. Palmer, Insurance Agent, and, with him, examined the terms of the policy of Insurance on Un. buildings.

There is *clearly* nothing to hinder the *continued* occupancy of the building by students, provided the students occupy the rooms for the *same or similar* purposes as in *term time*, i. e. for study and sleeping. It is expected no *fire* or *cooking* or other improper matters will be allowed, and also that the *Janitor* or a person employed by & acting for the Janitor will have charge of the buildings.

This latter requirement, the policy seems to contemplate at all times during the year. The students will therefore as I

infer from conversation of the Ex. Com. (in your presence) be allowed to occupy their rooms during vacation.

Very Respectfully,

J. KEARSLEY,

Chn. Ex. Com.

Un. Mich.

Dr. S. H. Douglass
Supt. of Buildings
Un. Mich.
Ann Arbour

Detroit December 6th. 1848

At a meeting of the Ex. Com. of the Board of Regents this day, upon application of the Students of the University and recommendation of Dr. S. H. Douglass Superintendent of grounds and buildings, it was

Resolved. That the Superintendent of Grounds & Buildings of the University be authorized and requested to purchase wood & have the same sawed split and furnished at cost to such students as may upon written application desire to be thus provided with wood and pay for the same in advance each term to said Superintendent.

We have a more intimate glimpse of Dr. Douglass' relations with Major Kearsley in the following letter consigning a prospective student in the University to Douglass' care. The memorandum, in Dr. Douglass' handwriting, showing the amounts paid for the necessary supplies for young Grier, suggest an interesting comparison with what students pay today:

Detroit, Septr. 6th. 1851.

Dear Sir,

Robert C. Grier, the son of my friend John C. Grier, has reached my house. I have engaged a bed stead, a hair & a straw matrass, a table, a washstand & slats for bed stead. These articles I will take to the Depot on tuesday morning & I suppose they will go out in a freight car. I will send Robert on *tuesday morning to your care*. I wish you to take the necessary steps to obtain the articles, of which Robert will have a memorandum, when they reach the Depot at Ann Arbour & make the proper disposition of them. He may require a few articles, such as bucket, tumblers, wash basin & pitcher, these you will please to buy. I have not written to Mr. Andrews because I cannot, thus far, get into Willcox's

Office to see the Insurance policy, but I have not forgotten the necessity of an answer to his letters.

Very respectfully,
J. KEARSLEY

Dr. S. H. Douglass
Ann Arbour

(Pencil memo on back of letter)

Cartage	3/-	37½
Candlestick	1/-	12½
Snuffers	1/-	12½
Broom	2/-	25
Bed Bugs	8c	8
2# candles	28	28
Looking glass	5/6-	69
Tumbler	20c	20
2 Pails	5/-	63
Wash. & Pt.	9/6-	1.19
LB	9/-	1.12
Paper	6c	6
Pens	4c	4
Holder	2c	2
Envelops	6c	6
Ink	6c	6

\$5.30½

A final letter from the Major to Mrs. Douglass indicates that Dr. Douglass had done his work well and had preserved the friendship of the peppery but kindly Major and his wife.

Detroit Sept. 22, 1851

Dear Madam,

Mrs. K. and myself hope you will accept our urgent invitation, to spend wednesday and the succeeding days of this week, at our house, accompanied by the Doctor, Kate & Willie. Herein we hope you will not fail.

Tell the Doctor, that Robert has written saying "that all recitations are to be suspended during part of this week." If he finds this to be the case, I desire Robert to come in, but if college exercises continue as usual, Robert must remain & attend to them.

I omitted to procure a pillow for Robert, the Doctor will please to have one made.

Very respectfully,
Your assured friend,

J. KEARSLEY

Mrs. Ellen Douglass
Ann Arbor
Michigan

At about the time this letter was written Dr. Douglass resigned as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and was succeeded by Dr. Edmund Andrews. For many years Dr. Douglass held different professorships in the Medical School and in the Department of Chemistry. At the time he resigned, in 1877, he was Professor of Metallurgy and Chemical Technology and Director of the Chemistry Laboratory. Dr. Douglass died in Ann Arbor on August 25, 1890.

A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY

BY HARLOW LINDLEY, M. A., LITT. D.

(Curator of History, Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society,
Columbus, Ohio)

A STUDY of the history of science reveals the fact that the growth of man's interest, as exhibited in his selection of studies, has been from the more remote world toward himself. The development of our sciences is sufficient evidence of this fact. Man began by the study of astronomy, the most remotely related, and so far has finished with sociology, most closely related to his every day living. Not unlike this has been our study of history. We began by studying that particular history most remotely related to the student and we have progressed almost constantly toward that phase of history which is most directly a part of our own individual life and much of which has been enacted within our own time and locality.

There is nothing but good in a proper study of any history, but our students have been too long led to believe that history has been produced only in foreign countries or in times long past. The appeal seems to have been for that which is far removed in time or space. In other words distance whether in time or space seems to have lent enchantment. The best remedy for such a misconception is to bring our schools and clubs to an active appreciation of the fact that every community is making history as real and in many respects as valuable as any history, anywhere or of any time.

Our people in this comparatively new country have not appreciated the value of local history. This is especially true in the Central States where so much time and effort have been consumed in the merely physical aspects of life.

Few people yet realize the historic value of apparently common-place occurrences and we must learn to preserve what we have of historic value.

In Europe and in some of our older states almost every community has its club of local history students and collectors and we have plenty of evidence how valuable such work is to those people and to the people in general.

If our local historical societies, clubs, and schools should begin now to collect and preserve all facts of local and general interest within a single generation, a degree of intelligence and interest would prevail in our State that is now beyond our highest anticipations.

The following suggested outline for the study of local history will serve as a general guide at least to any locality for the study of its history. No one point in this outline will be of value to every community, but enough may be selected to serve any particular unit of study. It is suggested that the county, the township, or the town or city might be adopted for the unit of study, and in some instances, the selection might be based upon a geographical region with a unity of its own.

OUTLINE

- I. Conditions which made it desirable as a home, hence led to its settlement.
 1. Geography of the surface: nature of soil, streams, lakes, timber, hills.
 2. Chief sources of wealth when settled.
 3. Productions of place.
 4. Kind and relative amount of labor required.
- II. By whom settled.
 1. Nationality: by birth, by parentage.
 2. From what place directly did the first settlers come?
 3. Particular incentive which led them to this place.
 4. From what conditions of life and from what occupations did they come?

5. Biographical sketches of characteristic early settlers.

III. Map of the unit of study.

1. If town, show all details, such as, location of prominent buildings, especially of the earlier buildings, and the location of the residences of prominent citizens from the earliest settlement.
2. If township or county, show location of all towns and villages, especially the early ones.

IV. Cemeteries.

1. When and where located from the earliest history down to the present. It will be found desirable to copy the early inscriptions where the stones bearing them are not properly looked after. Later these will become valuable local history.
2. Look up early records, for in some instances records may yet be found of early burials not recorded on stones.

V. Transportation and communication.

1. History in narrative form of each of the following:
 - (a) Canals.
 - (b) Noted wagon roads.
 - (c) Early mail routes.
 - (d) Railroads.
 - (e) Telegraph.
 - (f) Telephone.
2. Chief lines of goods shipped to and from this center.
3. Chief points of shipment, both to and from.
4. Is the unit of study on any great line of travel between two or more prominent points?

VI. Material Progress of the Unit of Study.

1. Early industries carried on by individuals or by organized companies.
2. Have the primitive industries developed into the present chief industries or have the industrial lines changed?
3. If the lines have changed assign reason.

VII. Educational Institutions.

1. Schools.

- (a) When, where and by whom were the earliest located?
- (b) Sketches of prominent teachers and students.
- (c) Prominent schools since organized, not now existing.
- (d) Present schools and teachers.

2. Libraries and museums, if any.

- (a) When and where established.
- (b) How sustained.
- (c) Prominence reached.
- (d) When in greatest prominence.
- (e) Does the same still continue?
- (f) What are the present conditions?
- (g) What is the sentiment of the community in regard to?

3. Clubs.

- (a) Narrate history of all so far formed.
- (b) Present conditions and leading members.

4. Newspapers.

- (a) History of each from the first.
- (b) Sketches of prominent men and women connected with.

VIII. Literary History.

- 1. Biographical sketches of prominent writers, and especially of those who have written for publication in other than the local papers.
- 2. Give name, date, and place of publication of each book, pamphlet, magazine article or series of articles upon an important subject in local papers.

IX. Churches.

- 1. When and where was each organized?
- 2. Give names of charter members.
- 3. Sketches of most noted pastors or a complete list if possible.

4. Sketches of the leading workers from the first.
5. Present conditions.
- X. Charitable, Penal and Correctional Institutions.
 1. Homes for the destitute, dependent and defective.
 2. Reformatories.
 3. Jails and penitentiaries.
- XI. Courts.
 1. History of the organization of.
 2. Noted judges and attorneys, sketches of.
 3. Complete list of court officials from the first.
- XII. War History (each war participated in treated separately).
 1. List of enlistments.
 2. List of killed in battle or dying from wounds.
 3. List of deaths in the army from other causes.
 4. List and location of members still living.
 5. Biographical sketches of noted soldiers.
- XIII. Professional Life, Sketches of.
 1. Legal profession.
 2. Medical profession.
 3. Educational.
 4. Ministerial.
 5. Business.
- XIV. Local Government.
 1. When organized.
 2. What departments were first organized?
 3. What departments added since, if any?
 4. Make list as complete as possible of officers serving in each department since the organization.
- XV. Genealogy of the Older Families.
 1. Ancestry of early settlers as far as can be traced.
 2. A full record of each branch and each member of the family since settlement in this locality.
 - (a) Births.
 - (b) Marriages.

- (c) To whom married.
- (d) Deaths.

NOTE:—This material must be collected from church, court, and cemetery records and supplemented from the memories of the older, more intelligent and more trustworthy citizens.

HISTORICAL NOTES

IT may be a blessing in disguise that the scientists are destroying our old-fashioned time-sense. While we totter in a world whose reality is utterly alien to what our senses tell us it is, it is possible that with the annihilation of time as we used to know it we may gain that sense of the reality of history which can give so much of joy and education. Joy and education—is there any further significance to life?

Our new race of historians is aiding and abetting the scientists; they are recreating the years for us with a virility and poetry that enable us to trudge along the highways and byways in company with the terrible and magnificent past. Along the gorgeous streets of Florence past dungeons and palaces we can swagger with Benvenuto Cellini; we can ponder the lone and lovely figure of Jeanne d' Arc marching in a pageant across the face of France; we can shudder at the ghoulish eccentricities of Henry VIII; execrate Bloody Mary; be present at the last heart-rending interview Elizabeth granted Essex; dream of the strange and impossible possibilities of what we would have said to Marie Antoinette actually coming toward us, by some stroke of magic, in that horridly advancing tumbril.

Yes, in a world of constantly shifting values one can speak fervently for the enormous value of happiness inherent in the historical habit, the ability to live and breathe in the past. As Vernon Lee said in an exquisite essay, *In Praise of Old Houses*, "So does this historic habit mean supplementing our present life by a life in the past; a life larger, richer than our own, multiplying our emotions by those of the dead . . ."

Henrik Van Loon, Will Durant and H. G. Wells have selected what in their respective opinions constitute the most important dates in history. An interesting stint for the year's reading would be those biographies and histories which would thoroughly acquaint one with the background—economic, social, and political—of these pivotal points in the development of mankind.

History has been recorded in sand and rock, on papyrus and wampum, in earth mounds and caves, by pyramids and cairns. As Carlyle says, and no man has put it better, man lives for that brief moment between two eternities and warring against oblivion he would fain unite himself with the past and the future by the only frail link he possesses—the present.—*Readers' Ink*, quoted in *Ohio Museum Echoes*.

MR. CLARENCE M. BURTON, well known throughout Michigan for his historical study and writings, died October 23 in his home at 121 W. Boston Boulevard. Mr. Burton had been in ill health for more than two years. He would have been 79 years old on November 18.

Mr. Burton was an outstanding example of a business man whose scholastic inclinations did not interfere with his business and whose business did not halt his study and research. He achieved fame as an authority both on real estate, real estate law and the history of Michigan.

He began his work in Detroit and Michigan land titles while a young law student and it was his study that provided the impetus which later was to flower in the Burton Historical Collection at the Detroit Public Library. In addition to spending years in collecting books, photographs and manuscripts relating to Detroit's history, he wrote books on the subjects which are recognized for their accuracy and painstaking thoroughness.

At the same time Mr. Burton was active in business and since 1891 headed the Burton Abstract & Title Co., and was interested in several real estate and financial firms.

Born at Whiskey Diggins, Calif., in 1853, Mr. Burton was at the time of his death consulting librarian for the Public Library and a member of the Library Commission. He was long president of the Detroit Historical Society, an office he had held since the founding of the organization; also a member and

past president of the Michigan Historical Society and a member of the Michigan Historical Commission.

Notwithstanding the amount of time taken by his researches, he was a director or officer of many companies, among them the Guaranty Trust Co., the American Loan & Trust Co., the Michigan Investment Co., the Detroit-Macomb Land Co. and the Detroit-Dearborn Land Co., as well as an active factor in the management of his own firm.

His interest in history is represented by some 30,000 bound volumes, 100,000 manuscripts, 100,000 pamphlets and 27,000 photographs of Detroit scenes, which he presented to the City of Detroit in 1914 along with his library building on Brainard St.

The gift, known as the Burton Historical Collection, is the most important of its kind ever given to the Detroit Library and the collection of manuscripts is acknowledged to be one of the best in the Country.

After donating the collection to the City of Detroit he continued to add to it as he made further progress in his work.

In 1902 he became a member of the Detroit Board of Education and served as a member until 1913. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1908 and of the Charter Commission in 1917. He also served on the Board of Estimates.

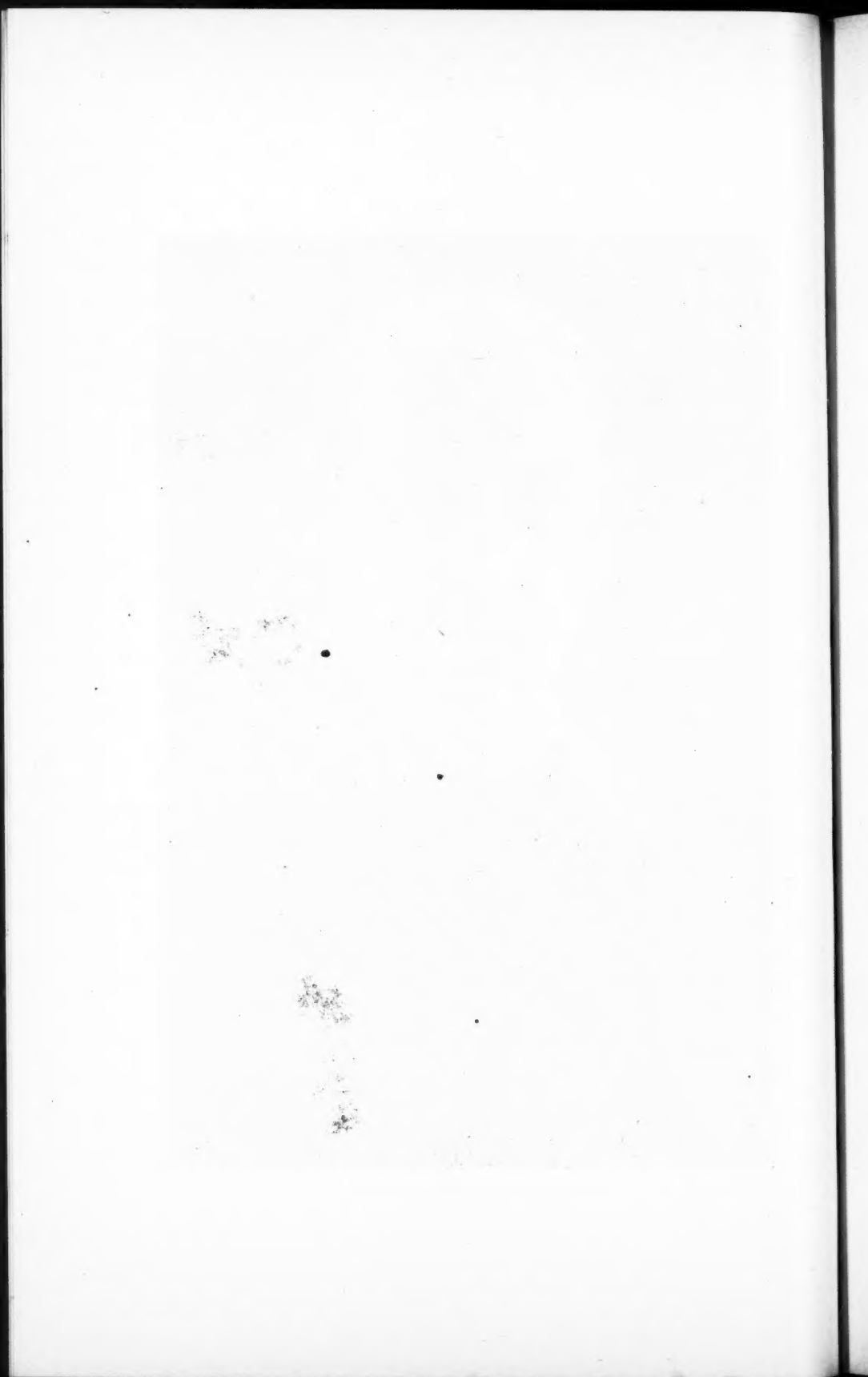
Among his writings are the following: "Sketch of the Life of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, Founder of Detroit, 1701-11"; "In the Footsteps of Cadillac—A Chapter in the History of Cleveland"; "The Building of Detroit"; "Early Detroit," and "Detroit, Financial and Commercial." He was also editor-in-chief of "The City of Detroit, Mich., 1701-1922," a history of Detroit and a collection of the autobiographies of men influential in the city's growth.—*Detroit Free Press*.

V
A TRIBUTE BY WILLIAM L. JENKS

The death of Clarence Monroe Burton, which occurred at his home in Detroit on October 23rd, has left vacant a place in the Historic Edifice of Michigan which never can be filled.



CLARENCE MONROE BURTON



President and the sustaining force of the Michigan Historical Society from 1901 until it ceased to have official connection with the State, and when the Michigan Historical Commission was created, elected its first President, and until his death a deeply interested and influential member, he left by his work, his deep interest and his splendid collection of historical material relating to Detroit and Michigan, a great and inextinguishable impress upon the State.

Born in California he was brought when 2 years of age to Michigan which was his home for the rest of his life. Obtaining his early education in Hastings where his father was a doctor, he entered the University of Michigan in the Class of '73 for the degree of B. S. During his course he changed to the Law Department and took the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1874, but the Regents in 1891 gave him the degree *nunc pro tunc* of B. S., and in 1905 in recognition of his extremely valuable work relating to Michigan History conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A.

He married while in college and immediately after graduation went to Detroit and entered the law office of Ward and Palmer, as he was not yet of age to be admitted to the Bar. The day in November of the same year, after arriving at his majority, he applied for admission and received his license. The chief business of Mr. Ward was the loaning of money on mortgage for Eastern clients and in that connection he was interested in the Title Abstract Business. Mr. Burton's means were very limited, the business depression was on. Law business was very slack and he added to his income by some work for the Abstract Company. Mr. Ward soon noticed his industry and intelligence and after a period induced him to purchase an interest in the business and finally by the encouragement and help of Mr. Ward he became the sole owner, and ceased to practice law, but his legal knowledge was of importance in his business. About that time Detroit began to grow rapidly and with it grew the business and profits of the Abstract Business so that Mr. Burton became a man of large means.

The titles of lands in Detroit and vicinity were often greatly complicated and confused and in investigating these matters Mr. Burton gradually acquired not only a vast amount of personal knowledge of the early days of Detroit and of the old families and their connections, but he retained a most remarkable memory of family relationships which was the wonder and admiration of his friends.

In these searches he also acquired a large number of old documents, letters and papers, and then as his collection became known great additions such as the Woodbridge and Sibley papers were given him until his possessions of that sort became so large that no other can ever approach, much less equal his. Many thousands of original documents, throwing important light upon the early history of Detroit and Michigan, came to his Library. If a person found or acquired a paper of that character he knew that Mr. Burton would be interested and almost inevitably it would be added to the Burton Collection.

Purchases of books relating to the same general locality were going on at the same time. Judge Cooley as Professor in the Law Department was accustomed to give as the final lecture in his course, a talk to his students upon what they should do and become after graduation, and he advised them to become interested in some subject outside of law, and to purchase and read books about it, and Mr. Burton vowed on hearing this talk that he would buy a book a week as long as he lived. While not able for a time to do this he began as soon as he was able and it is safe to say considerably exceeded that average during his life. Price was no deterrent in acquiring books or manuscripts relating to his field and as such works—unbought—became fewer he increased his field to include the Old Northwest Territory.

Unlike some possessors of such material, he was always most willing to share his knowledge. Frequently called upon for information he unhesitatingly gave time and trouble to answer. Interested in Cadillac as the founder of Detroit, he went to France to investigate the town and country of his

home and obtained much hitherto unknown information. He took a trip over the route the Early French followed from Montreal to Lake Huron. He went to London and spent some time examining old records relating to this section. He spared no pains or expense to acquire accurate knowledge about his field of interest. He wrote a number of sketches about special points in the history of Detroit, its people and their customs. He collected stores of old photographs and maps. In fine, his collection is one of inestimable value, can never be duplicated and is for all time the source of information about early Detroit and Michigan.

Mr. Burton, though somewhat brusque in manner was kindness itself to inquirers and friends. He was decided in his opinions and could not brook what he thought was unfairness or injustice. He was public spirited, was generous, was interested as an investor in several financial institutions, was the Historiographer of Detroit and edited more than one History of Detroit.

After his collection became very large and represented besides many years of careful search, much labor, a remarkable scent for valuable material and a persuasive way of obtaining it, and the expenditure of large sums of money, he presented his entire collection to the City of Detroit, where it will always remain as the Burton Historical Collection, a part of the Detroit Public Library.

In this action the deep interest and love he felt for the early history of his adopted State was exemplified and he thus secured for it what was near to his heart, the permanent location, as an entirety, of his life long work, which had given him deep interest and much happiness in the doing. A man whose name will never be forgotten by those who care to know our History.

HORACE ELTON BURT, life member of the Michigan State Historical Society, passed away on August 31 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ernest A. Andrews, 82 Bailey Ave., Patchogue, L. I. Mr. Burt was a grandson of William

A. Burt, inventor of the first typewriter, and of the solar compass. Mrs. Andrews has kindly furnished to the Magazine the following autobiographical sketch of her father. Mr. Burt writes:

at. 6-1911
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In 1839, my father built a log house on the boundary in Oakland County on the boundary line between that and Macomb County. He was about to be married in 1839 to Lydia Jane Calkins. In that house I was born, July 18, 1841, and on December 18, of which this is an anniversary date, my brother Lee was born in 1842. I remember little or nothing during the five years in that home. What I do remember is that I was perched on the broad back of a grey horse and rode from the old home to the new frame house which father had built at Mt. Vernon on the west side of the road from the cemetery and next to the Baptist meeting house.

There were several things occurred in the nine years of life in the new house. I used to go to school when old enough, a half mile south in the frame school house where I got my country school education. I was a curly-headed boy with rosy cheeks and a favorite with the teachers. I remember one of the teachers named Polly Martin who now and then took me on her lap in the presence of all the children. Later I remember another incident. There was a tall boy named Jim Cole in the school. It was in winter time—snow on the ground, and the teacher had warned against throwing snowballs against the building. Jim Cole disobeyed. The teacher, with ruler in hand, told Jim to come down before him and receive punishment but Jim objected and there was a pitched battle. Among the pastimes was "Fox and Geese" played out in the snow and also there was considerable wrestling. Also I remember spelling bees and a sleigh ride, the box packed with young folks going off to a neighboring school. I became a very good speller and usually stood as long as anyone. The two Bradley boys whose home was some miles north of us used to come down occasionally to play with Hiram, Alvin, Solon, Lee and myself. I won't say anything about what we did to amuse ourselves. When Grandfather Burt moved from

his farm to his new house at Mt. Vernon, Solon and I went one evening down to the farm to take the chickens from their roosts. When I returned home rather late, I found father was displeased that I had gone without asking him and he gave me the only whipping that I ever received in my life.

About half a mile east of our house was a creek. There was quite a large pool of water in size and depth in which we could swim. That pool was used every year in the month of May, I think, by farmers in washing the wool of their sheep before shearing.

In 1855, my father sold his house at Mt. Vernon to Jesse Fangboner and moved to Detroit. He rented a house on Rowland St. across from the Capitol school building. I attended school under the principalship of a Mr. Olcott. I remember D. Bethune Duffield, president of the school board, telling us boys that some day one of us might become president of the United States.

In a year or so, Uncle John and my father bought a double house in Hamtramck on Jefferson Ave. The land ran about a thousand feet south to the channel of Detroit River. Here my high school days were spent and this was my home for many years, while I was single and after I was married.

In 1864, I left Michigan University and went to Rochester, New York. I had acute indigestion and left Rochester after a couple of months and went to Marquette, Mich., to join father and mother there. I recovered sufficiently so that when I proposed to go abroad there was no objection and accordingly I went to England and Germany and for a week was in Paris, but before going I visited Washington and at the White House reception by President Lincoln shook hands with him and a short conversation ensued. I have always treasured this. In London, I put up at the Morley Hotel in Trafalgar Square opposite the Nelson monument. I visited the Great Baptist Tabernacle and heard the then greatest preacher in the world, Charles H. Spurgeon. Before going abroad, I was what was called then a close communionist. Spurgeon, a leading Baptist, was open communionist. Both

there and in Bonn I got my eyes and mind and reason opened, I am glad to say, and in that respect I have never ceased to advance in the broadest of beliefs, religiously speaking. In Bonn, I met William L. Gage, his wife and little daughter, Helen. He was a Congregational minister, had been a pastor of the church in Watertown, attended by George K. Snowe, a paper collar manufacturer. The Gages filled my mind with thoughts of Lillie Higgins Sherwin, niece of Mr. Snowe, who resided in Brookline with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sherwin who had adopted her when very young.

I am not going to tell anything about my residence abroad. I was gone from home nine months. When I returned I began the study of law, going to Albany Law School, graduated there March 1, 1867. From there I went to Rochester, re-entered the University in the middle of the senior year and graduated in June 1867. My sister Irene, who was a Vassar student, was present at my graduation. Returning home, I soon took up the practice of law in partnership at first with Julian C. Dickinson and later with Fred W. Clark. After a few years my father wanted me to join him as an assistant at the Union Iron Company. After a year spent there, he recommended me to Davenport, Fairbairn and Company for the management of their Martel Furnace which they proposed to erect at St. Ignace, Michigan. After nearly three years of successful operation there, I was induced to go to Minn. at a salary of about five thousand dollars offered by Senator Dwight N. Savin. One of the first things I did in Minn. was to go at his request with a party of five men, each of us carrying a pack on our backs and walking ninety miles over rough roads to the Vermillion Lake region, there to prospect for iron ore. This engagement took six weeks. I remember one of the finest sunsets I ever saw was one evening overlooking Lake Vermillion. There were incidents on this trip which I might speak of but will desist.

My family was located at a hotel in Duluth. In the fall of the year we moved to White Bear Lake and took a house on the edge of the lake. In this house Mabel was born, Novem-

ber 23, 1883. Josephine was born at St. Ignace but never learned to walk until she was about three years old. Senator Savin and his projects fell through and I had to take up law work for nearly two years, mostly among the farmers of northern Minn. and North Dakota. I was called home by telegraph because of the condition of my wife who had been given bromide, too much, by a French doctor and it had injured her stomach. For two months she could scarcely eat anything, but Murdock's liquid food eventually restored her to health.

From White Bear Lake we moved to St. Paul. While at St. Paul, the York Iron Company was formed for building a blast furnace at Black River Falls and I was chosen manager. I won't dwell on this at length. We had many fine times there as a family. I'll mention just one incident. My watch was stolen by a burglar. It had cost me \$240. On July 18, 1891, my wife and I told Mr. and Mrs. Clark to ride with us out into the country. Returning, the telephone rang violently and called me to the furnace quick. We all reached there and found a large table in the casting house. A birthday dinner was prepared. The watch that I have been carrying ever since and about which I wrote recently was presented to me by Austin and a heavy gold chain was a present by the employees.

When it was decided to seek a new location for the furnace I went to West Superior to superintend the re-erection of the furnace and the Whitwell stoves there. The panic of 1893 caused suspension and finally in June of that year I was out of a job. I opened a law office in Minneapolis. While residing there Austin, Bessie, and Grace attended the University. It was there that Austin made a replica of his great grandfather's typographer. He was a student of mechanical engineering.

One day I received a telegram from Senator Savin to meet him and Davey B. Dewey in the office of Davis, Kellogg and Severance. This is the same Kellogg whose name was given to the Peace Pact. I was offered a position at Spring Valley,

Wisconsin, under Mr. Dewey the receiver. I accepted and this involved a blast furnace, iron ore mines, charcoal kilns, a woodworking mill, and the superintendence of a short lined railroad, the Wisconsin and Minnesota, running between Spring Valley and Woodville. I had both Lothrop and Austin with me during the year and a half. I was engaged in winding up the properties there so they might be sold at Madison by the receiver.

It seems to me I have written enough to show the various activities I had been engaged in. The family and I finally found ourselves in Detroit in 1900 and soon after arriving there my mother died. A couple of years later we moved to Waterloo, Iowa. It was Austin's desire to do so. At this point I will let the story end until 1920. My wife had died very suddenly at Vinton, Iowa, Easter eve, 1909. It was a grievous time for all of us then. Her remains are in the Burt family lot in Elwood Cemetery. In 1920 I was a resident in Starrett School of which Gerard and Faye were and still are principals. Mrs. Helen Ekin Starrett was there then and it is through her advice that I have been working for the past ten years in an endeavor to promote William A. Burt for a place in the Hall of Fame. It is this work and the various contributions that I made to the *Michigan History Magazine* that brought me a life membership in the Michigan State Historical Society and membership in the Michigan Authors Association. Let this suffice although I should say that since June 15, 1930, I have been here in Patchogue with Mabel and Ernest and since coming I have heard read the *Story of Philosophy*, and *Adventures in Genius*, both books by Will Durant and many other books besides have been read by Mabel to me who cannot read because of seriously impaired eyesight.

H. E. Burt
December 18, 1931

MY PRAYER

By Horace Eldon Burt

O Lord of Life, be Thou, I pray,
In me, for guidance, day by day;
I know not surely where Thou art,
If not abiding in my heart.

O Lord of Light, let rays divine
Shine full upon this soul of mine,
That unto others it may show
Directing signs with light aglow.

O Lord of Life, inspire in me
An all-absorbing love of Thee:
An all-embracing love of mind,
For thus my better self I'll find.

O Lord, Thou blessed Trinity
Of Life and Light and Love, give me
The perfect peace, a happy fate
At last within Thy vast estate.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESSES IN AUTOGRAPH

unofficial copies
SOME time ago the associated press released an article which featured the discovery of what was said to be another original copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Inasmuch as the last Gettysburg autograph to change hands brought a sum which went into six figures, according to the purchaser, it seemed that what might appear to be a \$100,000 discovery was worth investigating.

There are six autographed copies of the Gettysburg Address known to have been made by Mr. Lincoln and five are preserved. An attempt to identify them by descriptive names is made here and a few facts concerning them set forth. The number of lines in the original are given to assist in the identification. No effort is made, however, to point out the slight differences in the text of the manuscripts.

1. WASHINGTON DRAFT
Thirty-three Lines

Many Lincoln students feel that this copy of the address is the original draft made by Lincoln at Washington sometime

before his departure for Gettysburg. That he did not copy it from any of the other known drafts is assumed because of the many corrections, nine of them altogether, which he made in the writing. There is also internal evidence that the changes in form were incorporated in the later manuscript used at Gettysburg. This manuscript came into the possession of John Hay, one of Lincoln's secretaries, and was inherited by his children. His son, Clarence Hay, and his daughters presented this manuscript to the Library of Congress.

2. BATTLEFIELD COPY

Twenty-nine Lines

It appears as if this draft of the address was prepared for use at the dedication. Originally it was all written on stationery of the Executive Mansion. Some care had been taken to see that corrections were made before copying and it seems likely that the former draft above mentioned was before Mr. Lincoln when he copied this manuscript.

For some reason, however, the paragraph on the second sheet did not please him and sometime after he left Washington but before delivering the address he evidently destroyed the second page, marked out the three last words of the first page with a pencil, and rewrote the second page. This re-copied page was written with a pencil on a different grade of paper. These two sheets are generally conceded to be the ones which he had with him at Gettysburg.

There are many strange and conflicting traditions regarding the writing of the revision. One claims the pencil used was loaned to Lincoln on the train by Andrew Carnegie while another holds that the material on which the famous address was written was a piece of wrapping paper.

This two page copy of the address also came into possession of John Hay and was passed on to the Library of Congress by Mr. Hay's children.

3. LOST COPY

Mr. Nicolay says that a few days after the Gettysburg trip Lincoln received from Mr. Wells, who had been his host on

the occasion of his visit there, a letter requesting a copy of the address. Nicolay further states that Lincoln gathered the press copies of the speech and "comparing these with his original draft and with his own fresh recollection of the form in which he delivered it, he made a new autograph copy, a careful and deliberate revision."

This copy was never received by Mr. Wells and it has been known as the lost copy.

4. EVERETT COPY
Thirty-one Lines

The Senate of the United States on February 12, 1920, invited Senator Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire to read the Gettysburg Address from an original copy of the speech which was in his possession. In his preliminary remarks he explained how he happened to come in possession of the famous writing:

"It was given by President Lincoln to Edward Everett, and he presented it, together with the manuscript of his own address, also delivered at Gettysburg, at the consecration of the National Cemetery on the 19th of November, 1863, to Mrs. Hamilton Fish, who was then president of the executive committee of the ladies having charge at the fair in aid of the sanitary commission held in New York in March, 1864, to be disposed of for the benefit of our soldiers of the Civil War. These two manuscripts were purchased at this fair by an uncle of mine and have been in my family ever since."

In 1885 Miss Bell F. Keyes of Boston wrote to Robert T. Lincoln asking for information about an original copy of the Gettysburg Address then in her possession. A copy of the letter he wrote to Miss Keyes follows:

Dear Madam

It gives me pleasure to answer your inquiry. My father's Gettysburg Address was jotted down in pencil, in part at least on his way to the place. Mr. Everett expressed to him his gratification and upon his request my father wrote out the address in ink and sent it to him and this is no doubt the copy you have. My father made another copy in ink to be used

Address delivered at the dedication of the
Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth on this continent, a new na-
tion, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated
to the proposition that all men are crea-
tures equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war,
testing whether that nation, or any nation
so conceived and so dedicated, can long
endure. We are met on a great battle-field
of that war. We have come to dedicate a
portion of that field, as a final resting
place for those who here gave their lives
that that nation might live. It is alto-
gether fitting and proper that we should
do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not ded-
icate — we can not consecrate — we can not
hallow this ground. The brave men, living

ing and dead, who struggled here have con-
secrated it, far above our poor power to add
or detract. The world will little note, nor
long remember what we say here, but it can
never forget what they did here. It is for us
the living, rather, to be dedicated here to
the unfinished work which they who fought
here have thus far so nobly advanced.
It is rather for us to be here dedicated to
the great task remaining before us, — that
from these honored dead we take increased
devotion to that cause for which they gave
the last full measure of devotion — that
we here highly resolve that these dead shall
not have died in vain — that this nation,
under God, shall have a new birth of free-
dom — and that government of the people,
by the people, for the people, shall not per-
ish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln.

November 19, 1863.

in getting up a collection in lithographic copy called *Autographed Leaves of Our Country's Authors* for the benefit of the great Sanitary Fair at Baltimore and the facsimile is contained in a copy of the book which I have. I do not know of any other autographic copy nor what became of the pencil notes. They were probbaly used in delivering the address and then destroyed, but as to this I have no knowledge.

I am very truly yours,

Robert T. Lincoln.

This copy of the address came into the possession of Thomas F. Madigan in 1930.

5. BANCROFT REVERSE COPY
One Sheet Written on both Sides

In the spring of 1864 George Bancroft, the historian, requested that Lincoln make another copy of his Gettysburg Address for the Maryland Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair to be held at Baltimore. Mr. Lincoln made a copy but inasmuch as it was written on both sides of one piece of paper it was unavailable for the purpose of lithographic reproduction in facsimile in a volume in which it was to be used.

Mr. Bancroft asked Mr. Lincoln to make another copy, at the same time asking permission to keep the one that could not be used. Mr. Lincoln granted both requests and the reverse copy is still in possession of members of the Bancroft family.

6. BANCROFT FINAL COPY
Thirty-seven Lines

The final copy which Lincoln prepared for Bancroft was published in lithograph facsimiles in *Autographed Leaves of Our Country's Authors*. It has become known through wide circulation as the standard version of the address. It was written on one side of three different sheets and prefaced by the words in Lincoln's autograph, "Address delivered at the dedication of the Cemetery at Gettysburg." It is also concluded with the date "November 19, 1863" and "Abraham Lincoln" also in the autograph of the president. When last

mentioned in the press the original was in possession of Professor William J. A. Bliss of Baltimore.

A photograph of the alleged original copy of the Gettysburg Address recently discovered and owned by Miss Margaret O'Herron, is before the writer. It appears to be an exact facsimile of the final Bancroft copy with the exception that the punctuation marks bear evidence of having been touched up with pen and ink.—From Bulletin of the Lincoln Historical Research Foundation: Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

THE Michigan State Historical Society held its annual *report* meeting for the year 1932 in Ann Arbor on October 21. The annual dinner was given at the Michigan Union and was followed by a brief business session. The Secretary reported that the membership had increased markedly during the year despite the general economic conditions. This was reflected in the Treasurer's report, made by Treasurer Benjamin F. Davis through the Secretary, showing cash on hand Sept. 24, 1931 to be \$1,104.33; receipts from membership dues \$1,909.15; total assets \$3,013.48; disbursements \$1,046.17; balance on hand to date \$1,967.21.

The following persons were elected Trustees for 1932-33: William L. Jenks, Port Huron; Clarence M. Burton, Detroit; William L. Clements, Bay City; Clarence E. Bement, Lansing; Smith Burnham, Kalamazoo.

Charles A. Weissert, Kalamazoo, was elected President; Carl E. Pray, Ypsilanti, Vice-president; George N. Fuller, Lansing, Secretary; Benjamin F. Davis, Lansing, Treasurer.

Following the business meeting members and guests adjourned to the William L. Clements Library, where an address was given by Dr. Randolph G. Adams upon "The William L. Clements Collections on the Age of George Washington." Dr. Adams showed many interesting letters by lantern slides, some of them highly important in their bearing upon questions

of the Revolutionary period. The selection gave a very good idea of the type of document which Mr. Clements has been interested in collecting. The Collection as a whole bore convincing evidence that anyone who wishes to write authoritatively in this period will in the future be obliged to come to Ann Arbor.

Upon request, Mr. Clements who rarely speaks publicly upon any of his Collections very graciously responded with brief remarks relative to how he became interested in this field and the circumstances which lead to the locating of some of the major accessions. He expressed his hope that the Library might be of increasing use to scholars in the study of the foundation periods of American history.

REPRESENTATIVE of the diversified interests of Michigan—industrial, financial and cultural—are the members of the various sub-committees of the Michigan Century of Progress Commission, which is charged with the task of supervising the state's exhibit at A Century of Progress—Chicago's 1933 World's Fair.

The Commission itself, which was authorized by the 1931 Legislature, is headed by Gov. Wilber M. Brucker. Other members are William S. Knudsen, of Detroit, general manager of the Chevrolet Motor Car Company; Willard Dow, of Midland, president of the Dow Chemical Company; Senator Adolph F. Heidkamp, of Lake Linden; and Mrs. Noyes L. Avery, of Grand Rapids, president of the Grand Rapids Board of Education and prominent in business and social activities. The vacancy caused by the resignation of George E. Bishop, of Marquette, who is now the business manager of the Commission, has been filled by the appointment of Eugene H. McKay, of Battle Creek.

The committee on industry, of which Mr. Knudsen is chairman, includes Joseph Slater, of Escanaba, president and general manager of the Escanaba Pulp and Paper Mill; Joseph

A. Schulte, of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, Detroit; A. P. Johnson, of Grand Rapids, president of the A. P. Johnson Publishing Company; Albert Kahn, of Detroit, internationally famous architect; W. A. P. John, of Birmingham, director of publicity for the Chevrolet Motor Car Company; and Harry M. Taliaferro, of Grand Rapids, president of the American Seating Company and president of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association.

Members of the tourist and recreation committee are Mr. McKay, Chairman; H. J. Gray, of Grand Rapids, secretary of the Michigan Tourist and Resort Association; T. F. Marston, of Bay City, secretary of the East Michigan Tourist Association; J. Lee Barrett, of Detroit, secretary of the Southeast Michigan Tourist Association and vice-president of the Detroit Convention and Tourist Bureau; C. W. Otto, secretary of the Lansing Chamber of Commerce; Representative G. T. Hartman, of Houghton; former Senator E. T. Conlon, of Grand Rapids, manager of the Grand Rapids branch of the Automobile Club of Michigan; E. A. Hyer, of Lansing, educational director of the State Department of Conservation; Mrs. J. F. Sickman, of Ontonagon, president of the Ontonagon Civic Club; Mrs. Frank Spear, Jr., of Marquette, president of the Marquette Federated Women's Club; B. Frank Emery, of Detroit, secretary of the Michigan Old Forts and Memorial Association; and Mrs. Mabel Madison, of Hubbard Lake, an officer of the Michigan State Grange.

Heading the committee on general projects is Mr. Dow. Other members are Leland S. Bisbee, of Jackson, corporation attorney; Jacob Kindleberger, of Kalamazoo, president of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company; and Talbert Abrams, of Lansing, president of the Abrams Aerial Survey Corporation.

Mrs. Avery is chairman of the committee on history, which includes Webster H. Pearce, of Lansing, superintendent of public instruction; Dr. George N. Fuller, of Lansing, secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission; Dr. Randolph G. Adams, of Ann Arbor, librarian at the William L. Clements

Library at the University of Michigan; Samuel H. Ranck, librarian at the Grand Rapids Public Library; Leslie A. Butler, superintendent of the Grand Rapids public schools; Edward R. Branson, of Battle Creek; and Representative Dexter G. Look, of Lowell.

The agriculture committee includes J. F. Cox, of East Lansing, dean of agriculture at Michigan State College; former State Representative Frank P. Darin, of River Rouge; Representative Miles M. Callaghan, of Reed City; and former Representative Jesse G. Boyle, of Buchanan.

Members of the mineralogy committee are Senator Adolph F. Heidkamp, of Lake Linden; Charles J. Stakel, of Ishpeming, an executive of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company; and Albert Mendelsohn, of Painesdale, an executive of the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company.

The executive secretary of the Commission is Mrs. Kate V. English, of Saginaw. Mr. Bishop, who recently took over the duties of business manager, will spend two-thirds of his time in this capacity until the end of the World's Fair next year. The remainder of his time will be spent as secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

Grand River Trail
WE are indebted to Mr. Dana P. Smith, in the *Lawton Leader*, for the following on the old "trunk line" Indian trail of southwestern Michigan which played a prominent part, not only in Indian transportation, but in the early white settlement of the region. Mr. Smith writes:

The effort of the people of Lawton to become located on a state trunk line highway by the extension of M-119 south to U. S. 112 recalls the fact, not generally known, that the site of Lawton village is on one of the most ancient highways in this part of the country, which fact can be abundantly proved by those who delight in poring over the dusty and musty records of the past, hid away in old books and documents that no one else would take time to painstakingly read. Before the

Revolutionary War white travelers were going over the great Indian trail which crossed the present site of the Village of Lawton.

Southwestern Michigan was in times pre-historic inhabited by that mysterious people called the Mound Builders, probably ancestors of the historic Indians, whose curious earth works and other relics of their communal work are found throughout all this region. Although evidently all of one race, they lived in community groups and so had their trails and highways as a means of communication and travel.

After the historic Indians occupied the country, they used the ancient trails and made more to suit their necessity and convenience. When the white men came into the country they found the net work of trails, running in every direction, a great help in exploring the country and many a settler found his way into southwestern Michigan by way of an Indian trail.

It was noticed that some of the trails were of more importance than others and were really the trunk line highways of the Indian. More than one hundred years ago one of these trails became known as the Grand River Trail and was the forerunner of M-40 between Niles and Dowagiac. As early as 1680 the French records show that there were two large Indian villages on the St. Joseph River above where Niles is now, and starting at these villages and running northeasterly across Cass County into Van Buren was a great trail extending to the ford of the Kalamazoo River where Kalamazoo is now, thence east to the site of Detroit. There was also a branch in Van Buren County running off to the north, and one at Kalamazoo, both leading to the rapids of the Grand River and the Ottawa Villages located near there.

In the Canadian archives is an old document of the date of 1770 which describes the route from Detroit to the Mississippi River, mentioning the crossing of the Reccanamazoo (now the Kalamazoo) river, thence to Fort St. Joseph above Niles, and it seems that it was describing the same route as the Indian trail. An old Gazetteer printed in Albany, N. Y. in 1817 refers to the site of old Fort St. Joseph "from which a bridle

road leads to Detroit." This was also the same as the route of the Grand River Trail.

The Rev. Isaac McCoy, when he had established the Carey Baptist Mission west of Niles in 1822, began to explore the country, and found this old trail a convenient means of reaching the Pottawatomies of the Kalamazoo and the Ottawas of Grand River, where he later established a branch mission, and in his writings he frequently speaks of this trail and of sending supplies over it to his helpers on Grand River.

When Elder McCoy retired from the charge of the Carey Mission, he was succeeded by Rev. Leonard Slater, who came to his charge at Niles over the trail from Kalamazoo, and, like his predecessor, frequently used it on his preaching tours to the Indians. It was in the fall of 1826 that Elder Slater reached the ford of the Kalamazoo at evening and made his camp on the hill above the ford, now the site of Riverside cemetery. In the morning, as he looked out over the beautiful valley of the Kalamazoo, with its circling hills, with its park-like forests ablaze with the colors of autumn, a place as its Creator made it, untouched by the hand of man, he thought it the most glorious view he had ever seen, and in his declining years he expressed the wish that he and his wife could be buried on the spot where first he saw the valley of the Kalamazoo. His wish came true, and after more than half a lifetime spent in unselfish labor for the Indians of Michigan, Leonard and Emily Slater sleep beside the old trail in their final encampment.

In 1827 the U. S. surveyors on the public land survey a number of times noted the old trail, and also called it the Grand River Trail, and from their records it is possible to define the whole route quite accurately.

From Fort St. Joseph the trail ran across the site of Niles to about where the bridge over the Michigan Central railroad is; thence the present concrete road is about in the line of the trail to a point about one-half mile south of Sumnerville; thence it turned northeast and crossed the line of the present highway about one-quarter of a mile east of Sumnerville;

thence continuing northeast to the curve in the road north of Pokagon village; thence on the line of the concrete into and across the north part of Dowagiac to the Rudy works; thence up Henderson Hill on the Wayne road to the Wayne town hall; thence northeast to Charleston and on toward Kalamazoo.

From Charleston on Little Prairie Ronde the trail ran about north for a mile, then turned northeast, crossing the old Morris farm to a few rods west and north of the Anderson cemetery; thence across the Grace Hammond farm about where the buildings are; thence north across the center of the Menzo Crippen farm and section 24, crossing the road about ten rods west of the little cemetery in the woods on the Forbes farm; thence skirting the base of the hills to a point just east of the spring on the Spicer farm.

This was a favorite camping place of the Indians, for here was an abundant supply of good water, the hunting was good on the hills to the east and in the swamp to the west, with plenty of wood for fires—and what more could an Indian ask? Who knows but what in colonial days some of the gentry of France or England who were already penetrating westward to the Illinois country might not, in traveling over the old trail, have stopped to drink and rest beside this refreshing fountain.

From the spring the trail ran across the present town site of Lawton about a block east of Main Street and crossed where the railroad now is a little east of the freight house. From here it ran east of Buck's Lake and on to Harwick's Corners; thence crossing what is now U. S. 12 eighty rods west of Hill View Tavern. From there it went on north to the rapids of the Grand River. North of the present pavement there was a branch which ran east to the ford of the Kalamazoo River opposite where Riverside cemetery is now.

We know from records that this old trail was in existence over 150 years ago—but how much longer? Was it 200 years or 500 years ago? No one knows or will know. The vanishing Red Man has carried its record to the land of the Great Spirit.

Soon after the government surveys were completed, the lands in Southern Michigan were put on the market and there was a rush of settlers into this region. The development of the country obliterated the old trails and they are but a romantic memory of the past. From Indian trails to the modern paved road is a marvelous span of achievement, and, while we enjoy the present, we cannot help looking back with a certain tender regret to the morning of civilized development in Southwestern Michigan when everything was new and homes were created out of a wilderness and not found ready made as at present.

Dear Editor,

history
HOW the first School in Delta County, Michigan, was opened in the Summer of 1859 may be of interest. I have never seen it printed anywhere. Mrs. Naomi Fleming of Muskegon was the first teacher. As no money had been appropriated by the State for school purposes, parents paid the tuition for their children. There were nine children enrolled at that time: John McCreach, 14 years; Frank Langley, 8 years; David Langley, 6 years; Pauline F. Lehmann, 11 years; Mary Lehmann, 9 years; Caroline Lehmann, 7 years; Minerva Moulton, 7 years; Alma Moulton, 7 years; Isabell Cheney, 8 years.

The school was located at the Old Flat-Rock Water Mill in a room of the old Boarding house, a parlor and bedroom occupied by Mr. Ashton the clerk and bookkeeper at the store who gave his room to hold the school sessions in. There were no desks or benches as in schools today. There was a large table in the center of the big room, and those who had writing to do sat around that. Of books there were only a few that the children had brought with them from some other school when the parents moved to Flat Rock, or Escanawbow, as it was spelled in those days. Some of the smaller ones were just learning their letters. Another scholar was added the next year, Helen Thorp, whose Mother came as housekeeper at the Langley home, Mrs. Langley having died the previous summer.

How this school came to exist, no money being allowed by the State, was that the mothers of these children came together and decided the children should have some kind of a school. Mrs. Wm. Lehmann who had just moved to Flat Rock that Spring said she knew of a woman who had had a private school in Muskegon who might possibly be persuaded to come as teacher. Mrs. Lehmann wrote Mrs. Fleming and she came in the summer of 1859 and opened the above mentioned school. Mrs. Fleming taught only the one summer of 1859. Miss Langley taught in the Fall of 1860-1861, then in the spring married James Hiller. The winter of 1861 to 1862 Mrs. James Morgan taught school, she coming with her husband to Flat Rock, where he had work. She had taught school in Ohio, their former home.

Of course there was no school house. Sessions were held in the dining room of the Boarding house, it not being in use, all the mill hands who boarded there being in the woods in camps logging. At the Mill in the Village were only the Superintendent (Mr. David Langley), the clerk and bookkeeper (Mr. Thomas Ashton), and a chore boy, James Watson William Alger who was cutting shingles by hand, and the blacksmith Mr. William Lehmann (my father). Of those still living who went to school there, are Mrs. Mary Lehmann Bemus, Mrs. Caroline Lehmann Quimby and the writer.

Mrs. Pauline F. Lehmann Cordes,
W. Phillips Ave., Menominee, Mich.

SOME Hillsdale County reminiscences told for this Magazine by the late Louis V. Harvey, North Adams, Michigan:

Away back in early years when the red deer roamed at will and unmolested up and down the banks of the Kalamazoo and St. Joseph rivers, came William Bansill from the East and settled on a section of Government land near the headwaters of the St. Joseph in Moscow Township, Hillsdale County.

Most conspicuous, not far from his log cabin, stood the tepees of the Potawatomi Indians. Mr. Bansill, of course, neighbored more or less with the red brethren until it came to a condition where they did most of the neighboring—in fact nothing which the white brother owned was considered sacred by the Indians if they wanted it—and let me say here they “wanted” anything which was useful; from a fat, juicy chicken to a bushel of corn, and they would steal the hat off a man’s head if he wasn’t looking, and so Brother Bansill had his troubles. He usually counted the chickens each and every morning—but sad to relate, sometimes many did not answer roll call, which fact the good red brothers attributed to the minks or the Great Spirit or what not!

Bansill knew of course the woods were full of minks, but he never could understand how the mink (a blood-sucking animal only) would cause the disappearance of feathers, body and all. However this matter continued to pester Bansill until in September of the second year of the white man’s coming, when it was hinted among the tribesmen with great rejoicing that two mighty Chieftains, “Baw Beese” and “Meteah” his brother (war chief) of the Potawatomis, were planning a monstrous pow-wow on the shores of a beautiful lake which bears the former’s name to-day. The Indians could be seen daubing their bodies with a bright colored carmine dye which they manufactured from the juice of the Poke, more commonly known as the “scokeberry,” and making up fearful and prodigious head dresses of turkey feathers.

Of a single night ten of Bansill’s choicest tame turkeys disappeared; the morning after the assembled warriors and their families departed for the lake to celebrate hilarious festivities—which affairs were always glorified by vast quantities of dog meat if it could be obtained—if not then almost anything sufficed—and there was never much preparation before cooking—the Indian was not particular.

During the absence of the Red men Bansill decided to investigate by going down to the tepee village. Searching lodge after lodge among the trees he found no less than fifteen turkey

heads—some wild, some tame—and to his imagination it seemed the cadavers winked at him—mute evidence of criminal offense. We'll say Bansill was mad clear through—but its a parody; he was not only that but boiling like a pot; in short he was so mightily incensed in a good old fashioned way that he seized a flaming brand from a half-dead fire outside and running from tepee to tepee on the windward side, he soon had a merry holocaust eating its way through the dry barks and running up poles with mad abandon. Whether the tribe ever returned to the Bansill neighborhood tradition doth not tell but this we know: It was not long afterward that the Indians were forced at the point of the bayonet to evacuate the home of their fathers like the unfortunates of Arcadia, whereat they slowly and sorrowfully wended their westward journey. Poor old Baw Beese who had grown old and feeble, in short more or less broken in spirit, could not stem the mighty inrush of the white man—and was with his tribe banished to a far-off country. Guarded by United States soldiers his people were sent overland by wagon, passing through neighboring towns and villages on the "Pike" toward Chicago, he waved his last farewells to the white brothers who had usurped his hunting grounds—seemingly not a whit soured by his misfortunes.

William Bansill lived many years to enjoy the fruits of a well ordered life and to the old first settlers he was a familiar figure, garbed in long black coat and head topped by a tall stove pipe hat of the day. He was long, lean and cadaverous with a ponderous Roman nose and a man much respected for his opinions principally because it was rather unsafe to do otherwise. Some folks were wont to remark that he resembled Abraham Lincoln—which was rather far-fetched, but this was of course in after years. Some of his theories would work out beautifully today, others would be ridiculed, but in the main he was an intelligent man. His religion was spiritualism and many were the seances over which he presided in the pioneer settlements of Hillsdale County, often holding forth in log school houses with an attendance from miles away. While

he resembled Abraham Lincoln in appearance, it might be said he certainly did not in disposition, for it was never wise to argue too long with him unless the subject was something other than religion. During the winter months following the burning of the Potawotami village, Bansill was terribly wrought up on spiritual matters and was holding meetings in a log school house near his farm, and of course tables and chairs rocked and teetered in unison about the darkened room to the terror and consternation of the youngsters. Bansill always insisted that lights must be extinguished and perfect order maintained—as he said the least commotion might “drive away” the spirits, and no decent, self-respecting spirit would tarry for long in any room full of unbelievers and agnostics.

Some grown-up young men just similar to the jokers of Sleepy Hollow and the headless horseman of Irving, decided that such seances were a travesty on the credulity of the neighborhood and plotted to “expose” the medium. Bansill somehow became wise to this shortly before a certain meeting was to begin, but he never batted an eye. As usual everything started and he gave one of his preliminary talks at the outset, working himself into a terrible frenzy, as he often did, and moreover it was known he was a perfect giant in strength, and even in those sturdy times the male population were quite satisfied to let him alone—not wishing to be roughly handled. That evening in particular several young fellows on mischief bent visited the school house and it looked very bad for the “medium”, inasmuch as they were strapping big lads called in those days bullies, and then quietly calculated at the right moment to create a disturbance. The second time Bansill ordered the lights extinguished and soon the assembled ones began to converse with relatives long since passed away, through the medium who claimed to be able to connect believers with the dim and hazy Beyond.

One old half-crazy widow, Sarah Bings by name professed great faith in Bansill's ability to bring forth the long-ago dead and to connect her with her deceased sister who had died thirty years previously and lay buried back in New York.

This evening Sarah was terribly excited, walking up and down the aisles, swinging her arms windmill fashion and speaking in sepulchral tones to the departed ones.

Sarah would agonize and shout between sobs and a small thin voice from somewhere in the room would reply. Matters were approaching a crisis and it was time to act. The visitors leaped from their seats and tackled the leader, expecting to throw him out. In the darkened room they struggled, overturning chairs and tables colliding with people who somewhat alarmed were seeking to get out. Some one lit a candle and quicker than a flash Bansill gained complete control of his adversaries and by sheer muscle forced them into their seats like obedient children; then suddenly reaching under the foot-high rostrum he drew out a beech gad thicker than a man's thumb, all of six feet in length. Calling the ring-leader before him he locked the door and put the key in his own pocket. Directly gymnastics began and Mr. Bansill larruped the bully from one end of the room to the other, to the consternation of the latter's companions whose good judgment did not lead them to interfere. After the first swish of the whip, it seemed as if the offender was as helpless as a babe. Around and around they went, the youth suffering terrible chastisement from Bansill's good right arm, backed up by 200 pounds avoirdupois. The whip was reduced to splinters while great ridges appeared on the victim's back.

After the whipping he was sent away with the parting injunction to "mind his own business", which injunction history says it was never necessary to repeat.

To this day the descendants of old pioneers of the township laughingly relate the circumstances and always add that the "exposers" traveled a hard path from that night onward, because it was considered very good chaffing timber by their friends, and none of the gang ever tried to vindicate their threats on the brawny "fire-bug" of the Potawatomi village. Willam Bansill was one of the first settlers of Moscow Township and evidently arrived there soon after the family of Captain Moses Allen settled at Muscoota Siac, later known as Allen's Prairie near the little village of Allen.

FROM Miss Geneva Smithe, Secretary, University of Michigan Museums, we have received the following interesting items relative to the middle of the last century:

(On Envelope)

If Jas. Richards should not be living, Mrs. Arbour would oblige by opening the letter.

Mr. James Richards

Mrs. Ann Arbours

Washtenaw County

State of Michigan

North America

(First Letter)

Yarcombe

Nr. Houiton Devon

England

13 July 1859

Dear Son

Not receiving any letter from you for more than 3 years we naturally conclude something must be wrong; consequently are in great anxiety of mind about you; and what makes us more so in an account in a Newspaper of one James Richards and others starving to death on their return from the gold diggings; having been unsuccessful there; if such should be the case we cannot hear from you; if otherwise we beg that you will write an answer immediately stating all particulars. As to ourselves we are all about the same as when we last wrote. Further particulars shall be sent if you are still living. Fearing very much all cannot be right we remain in great distress of mind

Dear Son

Yours very affectionately

James & Sarah Richards

To Mr. Jas. Richards

at Mrs. Ann Arbours

Washtenaw County State of Michigan North America

(Second Letter)

Yarcombe

Nr. Houiton Devon

13th July 1859

Dear Mrs. Arbour

You would very much oblige us by stating every particular about James Richards if you know he is living and he should not be lodging with you. Should he be dead we would also very much thank you to send to us the particulars of his death &c. so far as you are able to do so. *Any remuneration for your trouble in sending to us shall be readily made.* An immediate answer in the enclosed directed envelope would very much satisfy us and we are yours respectfully

James & Sarah Richards

Mrs. Ann Arbour

Washtenaw County

State of Michigan

North America

(On enclosed envelope)

Mr. James Richards

Yarcombe

Nr. Houiton

Devon

England

Editor Michigan History Magazine

I WISH to make some corrections in a published interview with "Andy" Stewart which has appeared recently in the press entitled "Stage Coach Days," with a picture of a "coach and four" on a handbill bearing my "Dad's" name as Proprietor.

The interview would indicate that "Yankee Lewis" was the Stage Proprietor, which is not true. "Yankee Lewis" died in 1853; the handbill is dated 1854. That Stage Line was pulled off before 1856 and there was no such Line running in

that year. My Dad was clerking in a general store in Middleville in 1856, and had been Township Clerk.

At about the time the War broke out around 1860 he bought out a Stage Line running from Hastings to Ada, and had it changed to "Grand Rapids". He at one time was the biggest "Stage Man" in this country. He ran all the Stages out of and into Hastings, including one to Lowell, and some Lines up North.

Mr. Stewart is the only boy I ever heard of or knew of that my Dad hired to drive Stage. It was considered in those days a very responsible position; his drivers were experienced middle aged men, and he never had a serious accident.

I was an expert reinsman when I was a boy as young as Mr. Stewart, unless he drove when he was three or four years old. If Mr. Stewart commenced driving when he was 13 years old on this "Stage Line" he will have to be 91 years old now.

If the Coach reposing as a relic in the Pioneer Museum in the State Office building at Lansing was taken from this "Stage Line" there is no doubt but what the "Stage Prop., C. W. Lewis," both owned and drove it, as he did do some of his own driving. He not only could drive four horses but has driven six and eight horses on a coach.

Yours very respectfully,

William C. Lewis

Diploma Engraver—Expert Penman

503 Phelps Ave.

Kalamazoo, Michigan

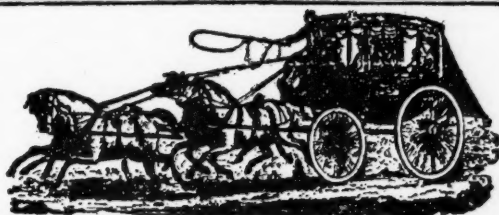
(Following is the article referred to by Mr. Lewis, taken from the *Lansing State Journal* for Oct. 15, 1931).

Seventy-seven years ago, the handbill here reproduced advertised the only available means of transportation in this part of the State. The reproduction was originally used in the 75th anniversary edition of the *Lansing State Journal*, January 1, 1930, with never a thought that it would be used again for another 75 years, perhaps.

Good Intent Line

OF COACHES.

Tri - Weekly



Line Between

KALAMAZOO, BATTLE CREEK & GRAND RAPIDS,

The PROPRIETOR has recently Stocked this Route with GOOD Horses, new Coaches and careful and experienced drivers. No pains will be spared to make this a Comfortable and Agreeable route to travelers.

This is the nearest and best route, and over the best roads to

Hastings, Flat River, Saranac, and Ionia.

Leaves Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, on the arrival of the M. C. R. R. Cars from the East and West. From Battle Creek, this line passes through Ross Centre, Yorkville, Gull Prairie, and there connects with the Stages from Kalamazoo for Prairieville, Orangeville, Yankee Springs and Middleville, connecting there with Stages for Grand Rapids, which pass through Caledonia, Whitneyville and Cascade.

LEAVES GRAND RAPIDS

for Middleville, there connecting with Battle Creek and Kalamazoo Line, passing through the above named places, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, arriving at Battle Creek and Kalamazoo in time to take the Cars for the East or West, and also in time for Humphrey & Co's line of stages for the Southern Railroad.

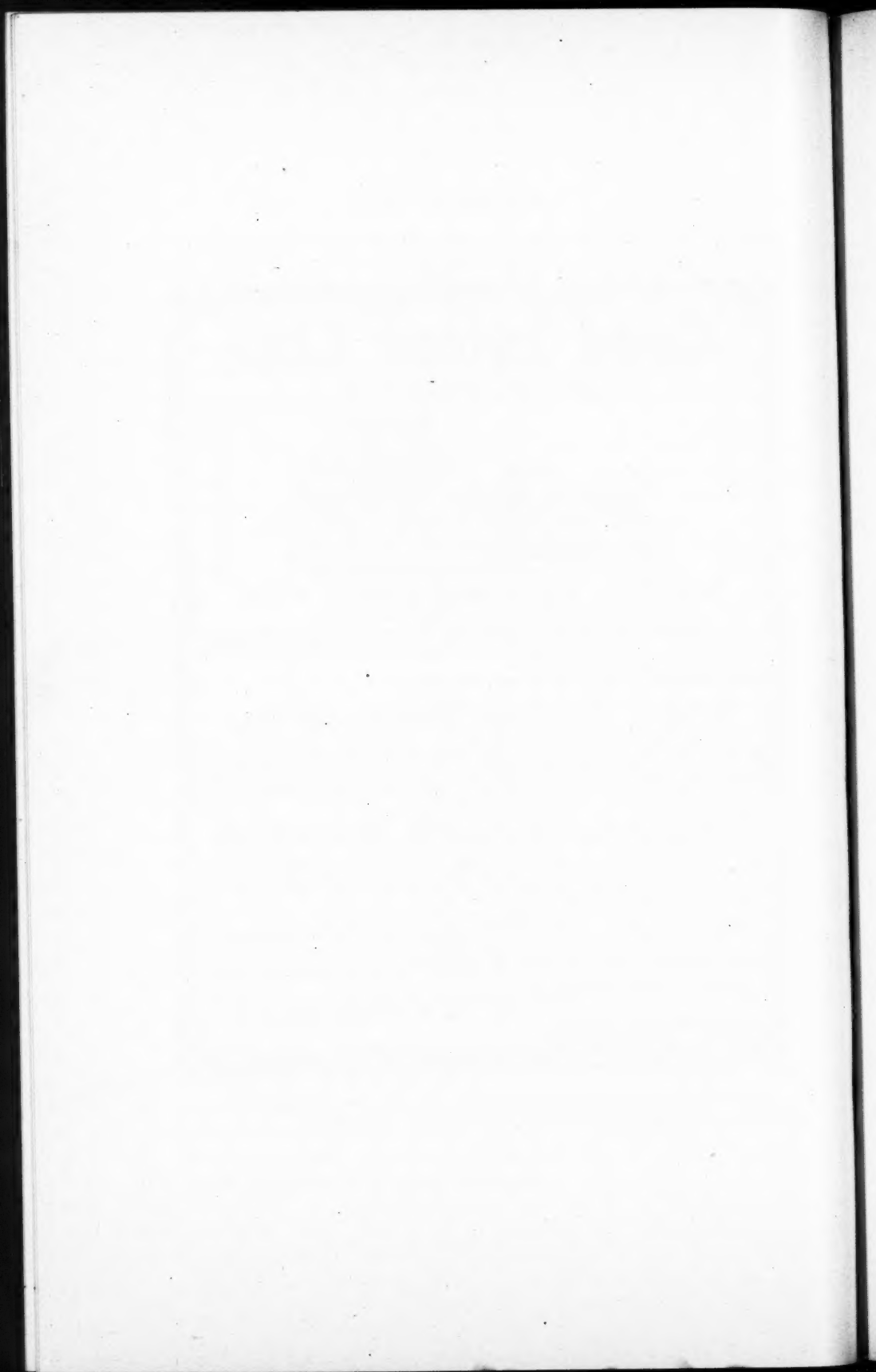
Stages Leave & Take Passengers at all Public Houses!

Conveyances may be had at all of the principle places on the Route, to any part of the country.

C. W. LEWIS, Proprietor.

Yankee Springs, Nov. 1854.

Handbill advertising a stage coach line on which one of the drivers was "Andy" Stewart, farmer at McCord, Mich., near Grand Rapids.



But on Tuesday, The State Journal found out that one of the drivers of this 77 year-old stage coach, was very much alive. While the coach is a relic, reposing in the Pioneer museum in the State Office building, the man who drove the horses, many years ago, is far from a relic.

Andrew ("Andy") Stewart, 81, living on a farm at McCord, near Grand Rapids, apparently almost at the prime of his lasting strength and virility, was the driver. For those in the class who are quick at mental arithmetic, and who have already figured out that Andy must have driven the coach when he was only four years old, let it be added at once that the line was in existence for some years. Andy started driving when he was 13 years old, in 1863.

The man, who, as a mere stripling managed teams of four lively horses, paid his respects Tuesday afternoon to Gov. Wilber M. Brucker. He was escorted by N. C. Thomas of Grand Rapids, and his brother, Harris E. Thomas, a Lansing lawyer. Properly speaking, The State Journal didn't "discover" Andy at all—the Thomas brothers, whose family has known Andy for many years—did. And they brought Andy out into the limelight. The methods utilized in getting Andy from his farm in Kent county, were not entirely legal. The man was kidnaped, as a matter of fact. He arrived in town in his overalls, but apparently didn't mind it in the least. His only thought, however, was how to explain his absence to Mrs. Stewart, whom he had left without ceremony.

The former stage coach driver sat back in a modern automobile, settled in the cushions, and smiled as he reminisced. "You know, son," he said, slowly, "the Civil war was being fought when I started driving. They couldn't get men to drive, and they didn't trust the Indians." Thus, Andy got the job, it appears.

"I drove for a year and a half," he continued, "and my run was from Grand Rapids to Battle Creek. The run was 55 miles, and it took a day, with changes of horses at Cascade, Whitneyville, Middleville, Yankee Springs, and Orangeville. We'd drive one way over night, and come back the next day."

While Andy was driving, the Grand Trunk was laying a line between the terminals of his run and when the first train moved, Andy's job was a memory.

"Yankee Springs" Lewis owned the line, as Mr. Stewart recalled, and as the poster shows. He derived his name from his home town, served by The Good Intent line of stage coaches. "Middleville?", Andy answered to a question, "Oh, that wasn't any small place back 60 or 70 years ago. It was bigger than Grand Rapids then," he said.

The coaches, as indicated on the handbill, accommodated six passengers, "unless," as Andy explained, "one or two would ride up on the box with me." The box, of course, was the driver's seat. "We had mostly land buyers in those days. They were from the east, looking over good land and getting options on it," the onetime driver explained.

The only time Andy looked severe while he was talking was when the question was asked, "Ever have any runaways?" The answer came quickly, "No sir, no horses ever ran away with me."

There was reproof in Andy's eyes, which changed to merriment when he admitted that he had had a "brisk ride" once, with four untried horses. "I got out my whip with a 5 foot stalk and 15 foot lash, cracked it over my horses like a pistol shot, and turned them loose," said Andy, laughing. "They got tired galloping after five miles and I was still on the box, so we never had any more trouble from those horses.

Andy works every day, chops wood, and performs every kind of farm work. "Any time I can't hold up my end, I'll quit," he said grimly.

AMONG THE BOOKS

THE EPIC OF AMERICA. By James Truslow Adams. Illustrated by M. J. Gallagher. Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1931, pp. 433. Price \$3.75.

To announce that the author of this volume is James Truslow Adams, author of the scholarly and distinctive trilogy of works in the history of New England—*The Founding of New England*, *Revolutionary New England*, and *New England in the Republic*,—is to vouch for its historical value. In this single volume Dr. Adams has given a graphic but comprehensive story of the American people.

There are plenty of excellent one-volume histories of the United States which have interwoven with skill the political, military, diplomatic, social and economic strands of the fabric. The present volume paints a picture, as it were, with rather broad strokes of the brush, expressing the outlook, character and opinion of the "ordinary American" of today in historical perspective. The author has selected the more momentous episodes in our growth, given us brief but brilliant biographical snap-shots of our leaders, and shown us what life has held for the American man of the city, the town, and the frontier. All in all it is a colorful picture of the great epic which is our history, or rather a pageant of that history, for the book is alive and dynamic. It is an inspiring contribution to the historical literature of the day.

NORWEGIAN MIGRATION TO AMERICA, 1825-1860. By Theodore C. Blegen, Associate Professor of History in the University of Minnesota and Superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society. Published by the Norwegian-American Historical Association, Northfield, Minn., 1931, pp. 413. Price \$3.50.

Dr. Blegen's scholarly writings in the field of American immigration and the history of the West are well known to students of American history. The present volume bears evidence of extended and successful researches on both sides of the Atlantic. He has used these fresh materials in a manner that adds great human interest to the story. Among them are letters telling of the struggles of the pioneers, narratives of gold-seekers in California, songs and ballads of migration, rare pamphlets and books written in those early days about the United States, interesting contemporary items which appeared in the press of Norway, illuminating documents preserved in Norwegian archives.

As the story closes with 1860, we are led to expect another volume, or volumes. The account to 1860 is unusually complete, dealing with

causes of emigration, problems of transportation, the almost blind search for regions in which Norwegians could thrive. Despite the great detail, the chapters are clear, concise, and readable. The entire text is adequately documented.

AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Edward Frank Humphrey, Ph.D., Northam Professor of History and Political Science in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. The Century Co., N. Y., 1931, pp. 639. Price \$3.75.

A distinguishing feature of this book is its method of presentation. It is a history of the United States which treats history as an integral part of the social sciences. While including the essential facts about the political growth and social life of the country, the book gives also a fairly complete view of American industrial development. The history of American labor, American agriculture, and the larger American corporations is given with considerable detail.

Personalities, descriptions and movements are emphasized, and for this reason the author maintains a high degree of interest and fluency. He is chiefly concerned with the historical explanation of conditions as they exist at the present time. Without being dull, he is able, for example, to trace the evolution of the European agricultural handicraft society into present-day American civilization based on science and industry. The treatment throughout is authoritative, systematic, vigorous, and clear, and its numerous notes, illustrations, maps, charts and graphs make it specially valuable alike for the general reader and for the class room.

EMOTIONAL CURRENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By J. H. Denison. Scribners, N. Y., 1932. Price \$5.

In this volume the author has peopled American history with "The New England Dynamic Current," "The Colonial Spirit," "The National Spirit," "The Imperialistic Dynamic Current," "The Enchantress of Worldly Gain," and many similar elfs somewhat after the manner of a fairy tale. Just whether this increases our understanding, may be open to question, but certainly here is a fascinating book to read.

This psychological interpretation of our history is seen to run strangely parallel to the current economic interpretations. What spurs one to action? Perhaps a variety of motives,—and who shall say which one is "primary" where all are essential?

JOHN JACOB ASTOR: BUSINESS MAN. By Kenneth Wiggins Porter, Research Assistant in Business History, Graduate School of Business Administration, George F. Baker Foundation, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 2 vols., 1931, pp. 1353. Price \$10.

These volumes of biography, the first of the new series *The Harvard Studies in Business History*, are of wide general interest, but of special interest to Michigan people because of the operations of the American Fur Company which for a time centered at Mackinac.

John Jacob Astor was the first business man in America to attain colossal wealth. We are here presented with a study of the details of policy and management of this private business, a study based fundamentally upon the business records of Astor's operations. The author follows the fortunes of this "first big business" man through various business functions: as retailer, as wholesaler, as manufacturer, as Commission agent, as underwriter of insurance on ships and cargoes, as banker, as investor in stocks and bonds, and finally as investor in real estate.

From the standpoint of method these volumes rank high. They are well documented, and many documents are printed for further study. There is here neither worship nor hypercriticism, sometimes an award of praise, occasionally an allotment of blame. Political background and social setting are not neglected. Such studies as this should help to give business a better historical perspective. Other volumes of the series will be awaited with interest.

THE VOYAGEUR. By Grace Lee Nute. Illustrated by Carl W. Bertsch. Appleton & Co., N. Y., 1931, pp. 289. Price \$3.

Miss Grace Lee Nute, who is Curator of Manuscripts in the Minnesota Historical Society, has produced in this volume the first extended scholarly treatment of that tireless, intrepid and picturesque frontiersman, the *voyageur*. The personality and achievements of this romantic figure of America's early days were determining factors in shaping the history of the Continent. He manned the fur-trader's canoes, drove his dog teams, built and defended his trading posts, and made possible the exploration and settlement of the great territories of the American North and West. He was a blithe and spirited figure with his red cap, deerskin leggings, and gay sash, a strange blending of refinement, courtesy, and frank uncouthness. Singing as he shot the whirling rapids or carried his birch-bark canoe with its heavy freight over the difficult portages, he was a figure of commanding interest. Speed, endurance, fearlessness, a willingness to face cold, exposure, warring Indians, and possible starvation, were among the qualities demanded by his calling. In this volume Miss Nute recreates vividly the voy-

ageur's many-sided personality. In a chapter of special interest she provides both French and English texts of more than a score of his songs, with the music of the established tunes. From many old books and from many unpublished manuscripts she has drawn the magic which enables us to live for a time with this gay-hearted, irrepressible race and among some of the most colorful scenes in the history of the North American continent.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN DETROIT. By George Adams Graham. Published by the University of Illinois, Urbana, pp. 318.

This is Vol. 17, numbers 3-4 in the University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences.

"Are there general principles which are or can be followed in making special assessments?" seems the question in the author's mind throughout the study. In the first place, what are the special assessments in Detroit; and secondly, what general practices or principles do they seem to show? Because there is little or no record of the reasoning behind special assessments, it becomes necessary to examine their implications. Attention is here devoted to special assessments for street widening, opening, and paving. The problems of determining special benefits from these projects are found to be peculiarly perplexing.

Most of the information presented has been taken from the records of the City of Detroit. Conferences with city employes are cited for information not to be found in the records. The regions affected appear to have been studied directly. Substantial assistance is credited to the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. This volume is a valuable addition to the special study of taxation.

WAU-BUN: THE EARLY DAYS IN THE NORTHWEST. By Mrs. John H. Kinzie. Edited with Notes and Introduction by Louise Phelps Kellogg. George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis., 1930, pp. 390. Price \$2.50.

This new edition of a delightful classic of pioneer history in the Great Lakes region will be welcomed by all history lovers.

In the Ojibway Indian vocabulary, "Wau Bun" means "the dawn," "the break of day." The theme of the book is "the early day" of Western homes and in large measure it is autobiographical. Juliette Magill Kinzie lived in Chicago, wife of John Kinzie, fur-trader and Indian agent who owned the first house built there. The events narrated cover the years 1830-33.

The first edition of the book was published in 1856. It relates the experiences of this educated Eastern woman when as a bride she came to the West to share the experiences of the frontier. Her description of the Indians, the army officers, the traders, the modes of travel, the hardships and difficulties of life on the frontier, are all enlivened with a sense of humor, a vivid feeling for Nature, and a just sense of values. No better description of early Chicago and the famous Chicago Massacre (Fort Dearborn) can be found anywhere than that contained in *Wau-Bun*.

This new edition follows the format of the first edition quite closely. The illustrations are reproductions of sketches made by the author on the ground at the time and are the only existing pictures of the particular scenes.

One has the feeling in reading this account that he is living in the days described and with the real people who were actors in the drama. It is more truly historical than many histories, more interesting than fiction.

HISTORIC RECORDS OF THE MICHIGAN DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1893-1930. Editor, Mrs. Sidney W. Clarkson, State Historian, D. A. R., 2 vols., 1931.

This historical record sets forth a résumé of the vast amount of work accomplished by the Michigan Daughters during their existence of some thirty-seven years.

Volume I is historical and biographical. There are brief biographies of the women who have been the mainstay of the organization; also there are descriptions and illustrations of many historic places in the State and pictures of many of the Real Daughters.

The volume is comprehensive, containing among other articles a brief history of the National Society; a sketch of the State Society, and of all phases of work entered into by each, such as reciprocity, endorsed schools, manual for immigrants, state conservation, national and state legislation, historical and genealogical research, preservation of historic spots, patriotic education, student loan funds, girl homemakers, and many others.

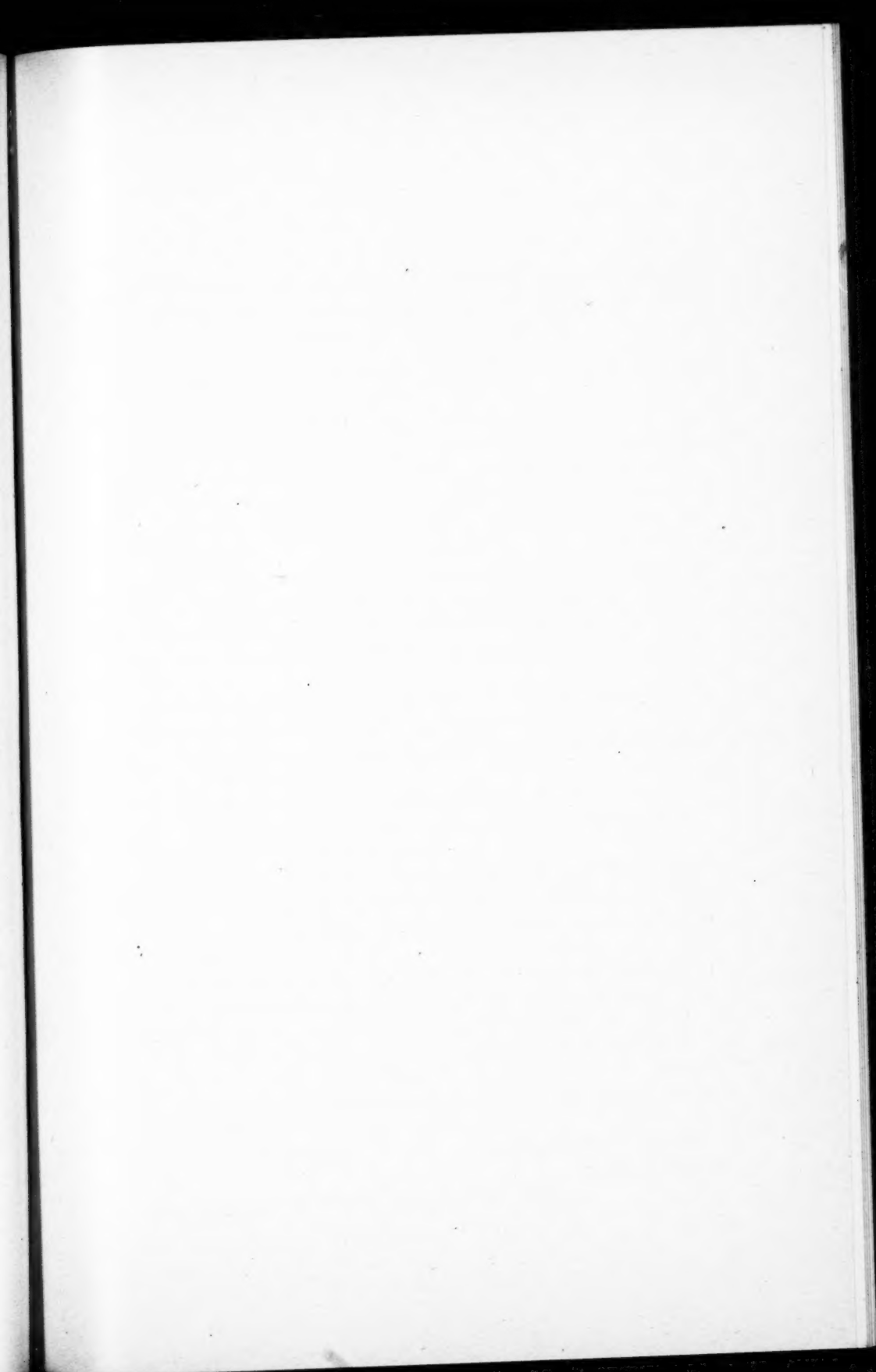
Information in detail so far as available, is given of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Michigan, and of all daughters of such soldiers, whether or not they were members of D. A. R. chapters.

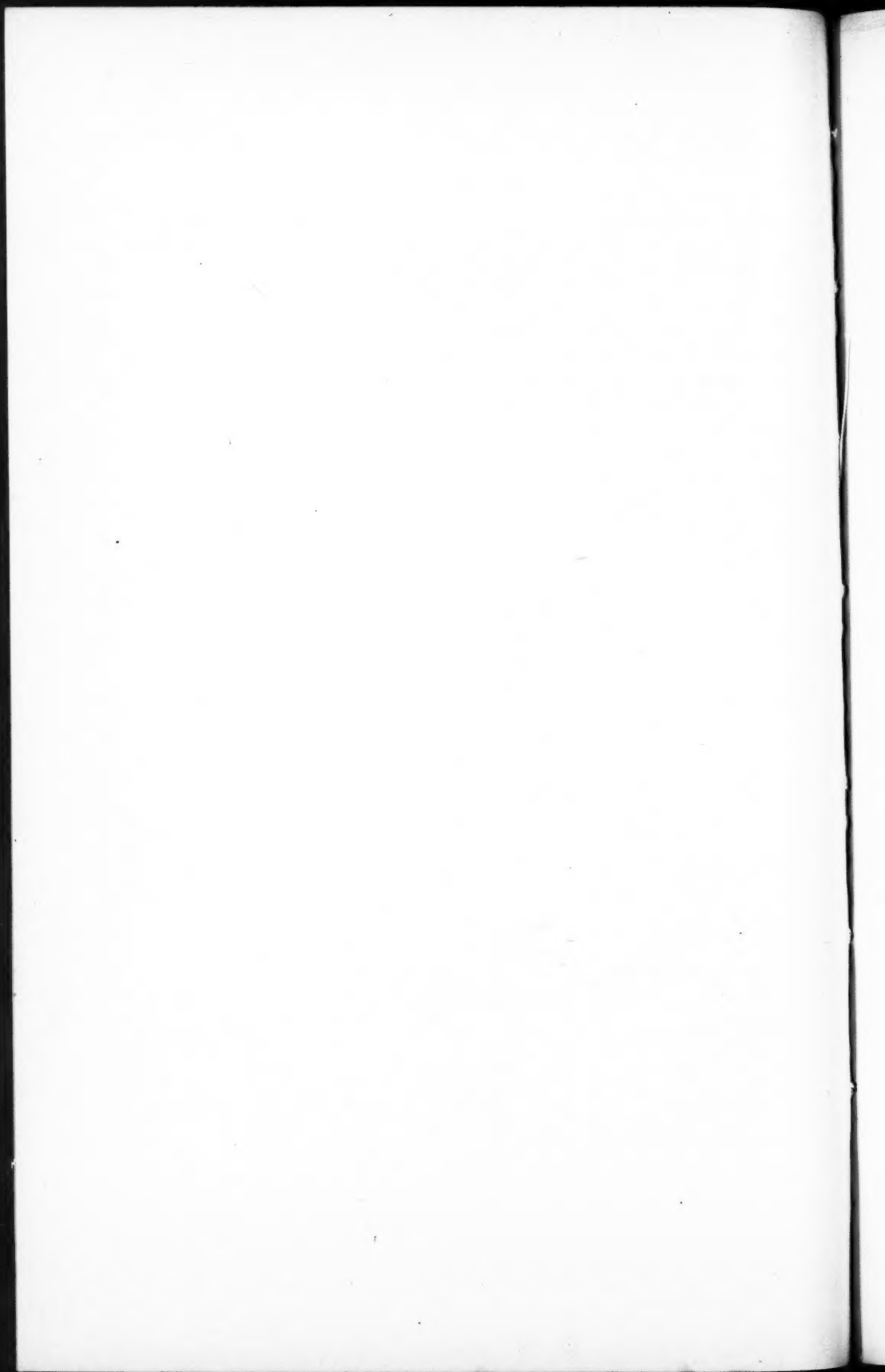
Each of the sixty chapters in Michigan has provided a brief historical sketch of its work from date of organization to the present.

Lists of all past and present state and national officers are given. Several pertinent poems appear.

Volume II is wholly genealogical, containing the names of some 10,000 women who have been members in Michigan. Deaths, transfers and removals are indicated, if known. The name of each Revolutionary Ancestor, with available data concerning him, is also given.

This preparation of D. A. R. state histories is a National project, authorized by the National Historian General. More than twenty states have now published their histories. Thus far Michigan leads in the value of its genealogical record.—*Reviewed for this Magazine by Mrs. Albert C. Garnett, Historian, Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, D. A. R., Ann Arbor.*





STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT,
CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF
CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of Michigan History Magazine, published quarterly at Lansing, Mich., for October 1932.

State of Michigan, County of Ingham—ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George N. Fuller, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Michigan History Magazine and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Mich.

Editor, George N. Fuller, Lansing, Mich.

Managing Editor, George N. Fuller, Lansing, Mich.

Business managers, none.

2. That the owner is: The Michigan Historical Commission. Clarence M. Burton, Pres., Detroit; William L. Jenks, Vice-Pres., Port Huron; George N. Fuller, Secy., Lansing. No Stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

GEORGE N. FULLER,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1932.

[SEAL]

ISAAC P. HUYSER,
Notary Public.

My Commission expires December 29, 1935.